

COAL COMPANIES OPEN THEIR DEFENSE SHORTRIDGE PLEADS FOR FREEDOM OF THE PRESS COAL PRICES WILL BE INVESTIGATED.

Special Grand Jury Has Been Summoned in
Chicago to Take Testimony
on the Matter.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—The non-union men having closed their case, the coal companies opened their side of the controversy today before the Coal Strike Commission. Chairman Gray is still confined to his home in Wilmington, suffering from a cold, and General Wilson again presided.

The proceedings were opened today by the Delaware and Hudson Company, through its counsel, James P. Torrey of Scranton. In presenting the case of the company, he represents, Mr. Torrey first delivered an address, indicating what the company would try to prove. He spoke in part as follows:

CASE FOR COAL COMPANIES.
"A general opening of the case on behalf of the respondents having already been made, I shall at this time confine myself, so far as practicable, to a brief statement of the particular matters which it is expected to prove, and particularly relating to the case of the Delaware and Hudson Company.

"We shall prove the charter powers of the company as set forth in its answer already filed with the commission, by which it will appear that this was the first company to enter the process of mining and transporting out of the State its anthracite coal. We shall show that for many years up to the beginning of the 1900 strike the relations between the company and its employees had been friendly and harmonious, and that the inception of such degree of hostility as has since marked those relations was coincident with the entry into the anthracite field of the organization of United Mine Workers.

THE DEMANDS PENDING.

"So far as relates to the formal demands pending before this commission, it is only fair to this defendant to state that it is in the position unusual even, in debate, of being compelled to prove a negative.

"After spending weeks of time the case upon the part of the miners was closed without the production of any material evidence to substantiate any of their claims.

THE THIRD DEMAND.

"Bearing on the third demand of the miners for the weighing of coal and the payment by the ton for mining, we shall show that for many years this company has paid at some of its mines by weight and at others by the car.

"We shall show the actual product in marketable coal, of units of weight per car, and that a practical uniformity of wages resulted from both systems.

"We shall show that so far as concerns our own employees no complaint has ever been made directly to the company that either system was unfair or resulted in inadequate or un-

(Continued From Page 6.)

Thieves Break in

and rob private residences, apartments and offices because mechanics leave holes in such structures, convenient for them.

The Central Safe Deposit Vaults provide every protection for valuables vouchsafed by human care, skill and ingenuity, and the cost is only nominal, the best private safe ever built only \$4.00 a year.

"The Central Safe Deposit Vaults are the most modern, safest and best we have ever built.
(Signed) Herring Hall Marvin Safe Co."

CENTRAL BANK

Authorized Capital - - - \$1,000,000
Paid Up Capital - - - 300,000
Surplus Fund - - - 225,000

Elegantly finished Fire Proof Rooms built for the exclusive use of the CENTRAL SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS. PERMITS PRIVACY AND INSURES ABSOLUTE SAFETY. Visitors always welcome.

Fourteenth and Broadway

Oakland, Cal.

SAM SHORTRIDGE CALLS MRS. SHE THREW A LAMP AT TINGLEY A DESPOT.

Counsel for the Defendant Makes a Sensational Address in the Great Libel Case at San Diego.

and the occupations requiring skill and training in the region.

"We are satisfied the commission will find there is no manual employment requiring so little training or skill, the exposure to so little risk of health or life and the occupation of so small a portion of the working day, which is so liberally compensated in wages as the work of the anthracite miners.

"In this connection we shall show that the employment is not extra hazardous and is more than ordinarily healthful. We shall show that since the last increase of wages there has been no material advance in the cost of living. We shall negative the unsupported claim that the children of the miners are forced to work at an early age by submitting a list of employees whose boys are working, with the annual earnings of the parents which average about \$540.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

"To the second demand for an eight-hour day for company men, the evidence which has already been outlined will to a large extent apply. In addition thereto we shall submit statements which will show that even during the period when coal was most in demand and the collieries were operated to the limit of their capacity, the breakers operated an average of less than eight hours per day, for reasons partly due to the voluntary action of the men and partly to causes beyond the control either of the company or the men. We have prepared a schedule showing the wages, the number of days worked and the annual wages of all company men and boys, the general average being for men \$618.35 and for boys \$196.93, which is a higher average than obtained in other similar employments.

"In this connection we shall show that the only tabulated statements offered in evidence by the mine workers, purporting to give a comparison of the earnings of company men in the bituminous and anthracite fields is misleading in its scope, full of inaccuracies in detail and false and misleading in conclusion.

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SAN DIEGO, Jan. 10.—With the court room packed to the very limit of its standing room capacity, with people perched in window sills, and an immense throng struggling to retain a position in the remote parts of the corridors, Samuel M. Shortridge of San Francisco began the closing address to the jury in behalf of the defendant in the Tingley-Times libel trial at 10 o'clock this morning.

THEIR OATH.

At the opening of court, Judge Torrance announced that it would be impossible to submit the case to the jury today.

Mr. Shortridge said in part:

"You have given oath that you will determine this case on the evidence as it is given by witnesses and be guided by the law as it shall fall from the lips of the court. This was not an ordinary oath to yourselves but an oath to the ever-living God that you would determine this case, stripping your hearts of all prejudice. We came here, some of us as strangers, but we sit in a California court and we ask for California justice, and we are certain that we shall receive it.

"In a word, I trust we understand each other.

"You are sworn ministers of justice and we of counsel are sworn officers, privileged to minister at this court. We ask you for justice—plain, American justice. We are not here of choice but because we are accused. We have defended with zeal because we believe we have inflicted no wrong.

WHO IS THE PLAINTIFF?

"Who is the plaintiff in this case—whence did she come? Is her past not shrouded in mystery? She stands on the record as Katherine Tingley, suing the Los Angeles Times. The legal personality of the defendant is known.

"Here Mr. Andrews of plaintiff's counsel objected to the inference that Mrs. Tingley had an unknown past.

"We shall show the actual product in marketable coal, of units of weight per car, and that a practical uniformity of wages resulted from both systems.

"We shall show that so far as concerns our own employees no complaint has ever been made directly to the company that either system was unfair or resulted in inadequate or un-

lishing the freedom of the press, and said:

"The press is the clarion voice rousing the people to the aid of liberty—to follow the flag; eye, to die for the flag. The defendant stands here representing this press—the modern press. We can see who the plaintiff is, if we can see through a glass darkly—through the mists and the fog. We can see what she is here for, conceal it as she may, put it into the background as she may; her object is money, money, money.

"Vindication—why did she not ask it of the publisher? Why does she not arise and ask for it now?

SUIT FOR MONEY.

"Gentlemen, I say to you again that the object of this suit is money—money and not vindication. She asks for damages for what?—for name, fame and reputation? Let all the newspapers in Christendom turn loose their vials of wrath, or sarcasm—what does the man whose life is free from blame care for the words of newspapers? Do we hear of men like Grant, Lincoln and McKinley appealing to the courts for damages for libel?"

MYSTERIOUS POWER.

Speaking of a mysterious power which he said Mrs. Tingley exercises over others, Mr. Shortridge said:

"We see full grown men proud to surrender their individuality, willing to become her subjects, willing to appear as servants in her royal retinue.

"Whether we call the men feeble-minded and the women earnest and sincere, the fact remains that the power this woman exercises is extraordinary and repugnant to the spirit of America.

"Instead, it goes back to the dark and foreign countries.

"It seems that she snatched the scepter and grasped the crown from the dead. She claims to be the successor of Mme. Blavatsky and William Q. Judge—a successor self-appointed.

"She has taken her seat upon the throne and American citizens are proud to do her bidding. It is extraordinary. She is vested with life tenure and with power to appoint her own successor and with power to cast into the outer darkness such members of her organization as come under her displeasure.

"It is a power autocratic, un-American and un-Christian, yet, revolting as it is, there are those who seem proud to be her subjects.

"No despot that sat at Constantinople ever claimed to exercise such power over men and women as Mrs. Katherine Tingley does—and, strangest of all, she does it with their consent."

LAW OF LIBEL.

For an interval Mr. Shortridge discussed the law of libel and the facts leading to the publication of the alleged libel, and again reverting to the rights of publication, said:

"We might as well blot out the sun that floods this room and expect virtue to live and the world to thrive as to blot out the press."

As to the charge that Mrs. Tingley had suffered damages, he asked:

"Is there any evidence that her following has fallen off; that any of the earnest, but misguided, women who cluster around her have been driven from her side; that any of the loyal subjects who do her bidding have deserted; has her crown been taken from her; has her scepter been shaken; has rebellion broken out in her kingdom; has there been disloyalty among her ladies in waiting who lift her royal robes as though they were things too sacred for human touch?"

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

Mr. Shortridge reviewed the history of the constitutional provisions estab-

lishing the freedom of the press, and said:

"There is such a thing as criticism that may not be palatable. If I see wrong in high places am I to daily with it, am I to condone it? If we deny to the newspaper the right that we accord to the individual, we deny the right of the free press. Do you expect me to sue for libel because some caricaturist cartoons me? If so, gentlemen, Heaven forgive the cartoonists of California; they have much to answer for. I say to you, gentlemen, in all fairness, I say to you that Mrs. Tingley was never so happy in her life as she is today."

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ARGUES JUSTIFICATION.

Arguing justification for such por-

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—Mrs. Mary Kline and her infant child died in the City Emergency Hospital today from the effects of burns received in their home last evening.

The mother was in bed with her babe when the woman, now dead, was aroused by a lamp being thrown at her, so she was next looked after.

The youngest was so badly injured that it was apparent that it could not live.

The other children were not seriously hurt.

At the Receiving Hospital, the agonized woman declared that her burns were due to the fiendish designs of a woman named Mary Davis.

When found, Mrs. Kline was standing at the head of the stairway, screaming for help.

She was carried into the kitchen and water was poured on her burning clothes, but it was too late.

The women had quarreled frequently and the tragedy of last night was the climax of a feud of long standing.

THE WEATHER
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—Weather forecast—San Francisco and vicinity. Cloudy, unsettled weather this afternoon, tonight and Sunday, probably rain. NE wind, changing to S. Northern California—Cloudy, unsettled tonight and Sunday. Probably rain. ALEX. McCADIE, Forecast Official.

The worst had been accomplished.

The three children in the blazing room were next looked after.

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PRESS MUZZLED

IN RUSSIA.

MITCHELL AND

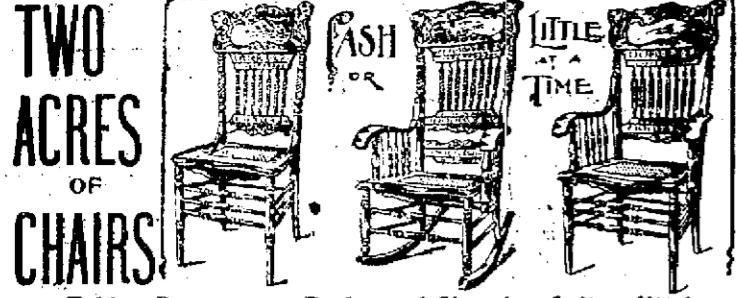
SNOK FRIENDS

They Have Not Had a Quarrel as Has Been Reported.

THE EDITORS ARE NOT PERMITTED TO HAVE A BANQUET.

A statement was published in the Examiner this morning to the effect that Supervisor John Mitchell and Charles Snook had quarreled.

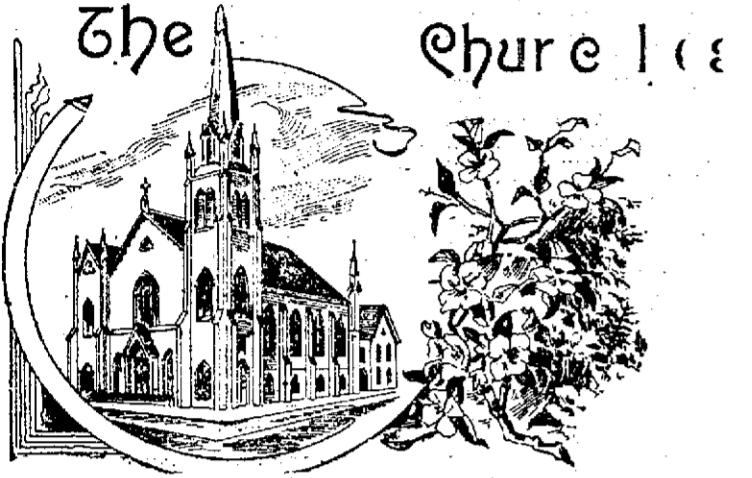
There is no truth in the story where Mr. Snook and Mr. Mitchell are warm personal



Tables, Davenport, Parlor and Chamber Suites, Kitchen Furniture—in fact, everything to furnish your home completely and well, the best chairs for the smallest amount of money ever heard of. Come to us and you are sure of getting the correct thing and at such low prices as to surprise you.

A Full Line of Chairs—as shown above, in golden oak or mahogany finish, cane seat or upholstered in velvet, at bed rock prices.

J. Noonan Furniture Co.
INCORPORATED
1017-23 MISSION ST., above 6th. SAN FRANCISCO.
We own our own building—no rent.
Free delivery to Alameda County.



Special services will be held all next week at the Centennial Presbyterian Church. The pastor speaks on Sabbath, the 11th; Rev. H. W. Winter speaks Monday evening; Rev. Edgar W. Work, D. D., speaks Tuesday evening; Rev. Eugene H. Avery, D. D., speaks Wednesday evening; Rev. Geo. G. Eldridge, speaks Thursday evening; Rev. Hugh W. Gilchrist speaks Friday evening; on Sabbath, the 18th, the Rev. John S. Macintosh, D. D., who represents the Assembly's Evangelistic Committee, is to preach at the morning.

First M. E. Church—The pastor, Rev. E. F. Dillie will preach, 11:30 a. m., "In the Secret of His Presence"; 7:30 p. m., "After Death—What?" Last in series on "Up-to-Date Answers to Living Questions."

First Lutheran Church—Rev. Wm. Kelly, pastor, 11 a. m., Communion; 7:45 p. m., sermon to young men.

Union Spiritual Society, 1156 Washington street—Children's Lyceum meets at 2 o'clock. Lecture by Dr. H. W. Anderson at 3:15 p. m., subject: "What is Truth, or Free Thought, vs. The New Thought." Miss Dora Dixon and Mrs. Dr. Stewart will conduct the platform at 7:45 p. m., Geats free.

Spiritualists' Temple Association, 521 Twelfth street—2:45 p. m., lecture by Mr. Chevalier J. Anderson, the eloquent boy orator. Subject: "The New Thought." Messages by local mediums, 7:30 p. m., spiritual messages by the eminent test medium, "Mrs. S. Cowell."

St. John's Church, Episcopal—Sunday, January 11, Holy Eucharist at 7:45 a. m., High Celebration of the Holy Eucharist and sermon at 11 a. m., Evensong and sermon at 7:30 p. m., M. N. Ray, rector.

The Universal Truth Association meets every Sunday evening at 7:30 p. m., at California Hall, 103 Clay street.

First Presbyterian Church—Rev. E. E. Baker, D. D., pastor, "Morning, 'God's Delight in Men'; Evening, 'The Uses of an Enemy.'

Fourth Avenue Baptist—The pastor, Rev. C. M. Bill, will preach morning, "The Prophet of Five Visions"; Evening, "The Great Acknowledgment" Baptists in the evening.

"Watchers' Meeting" Rev. Hugh W. Brown, the well-known evangelist from Chicago will preach at Adelphi Hall, 306 Ninth street, Sunday, at 3 p. m.

First Free Baptist—Rev. H. A. Luckenbach, pastor, 11:30 a. m., Sermon: "Our Field of Labor," 7:30 p. m., "Rejoice in the Lord Always."

Pilgrim Congregational Church—Rev. Raymond C. Brooks, pastor, 11:30 a. m., "The Attainment of Peace"; 7:30 p. m., "Nicodemus—Character Study."

Zion's German Evangelist Lutheran Church—J. H. Thiele, pastor, Services with communion, beginning at 10 a. m. Subject: "The Lord's Supper." Services in Cameron's Hall, East Oakland, at 7:45 p. m.

First Congregational Church—Rev. Chas. R. Brown, pastor, Morning: "The True Measure of Christian Liberty"; Evening: Address by Mr. Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, Alabama.

Mr. Booker T. Washington will speak at the First Congregational Church at 7:30 o'clock tomorrow evening. Admission will be by ticket until 7:20, at which time the doors will be thrown open to the general public.

Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, J. M. Terry, pastor, Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Religious services, with communion, beginning at 10 a. m. Subject: "The Lord's Supper." Services in Cameron's Hall, East Oakland, at 7:45 p. m.

First Unitarian Church—Benjamin F. Mills and George Fuller, ministers, 10:45 a. m., Mr. Mills will preach on "The Negro Washington." Reception of new church members at the close of the service.

First Baptist Church—Services at Madison Hall, Rev. H. J. Vosburgh, pastor, 11 a. m., "Christ and Nicodemus"; 7:30 p. m., special Tennyson service, with extended musical program of selections from Tennyson's writings, rendered by augmented choir. Printed programs will be furnished each attendant. The pastor will speak on "The Hero in Literature."

SECEDE FROM THE BAPTIST CHURCH

TWENTY-SEVEN MEMBERS WITHDRAWN ON BENDED KNEE AND FORM NEW CHURCH.

With the vote taken on bended knee, twenty-seven members of the First Baptist Church withdrew their support from that institution last night and organized into the "Calvary Baptist Church of Oakland."

The voting on bended knee was witnessed last night at the Universal Church on West street, near Twelfth, when the members of the first Baptist Church who, it is supposed, were dissatisfied with the teachings of the Rev. H. J. Vosburgh, gathered and decided to establish a new place of worship.

When the dissenting members met last night the Rev. M. Slaughter, pastor of the Twenty-third Avenue Baptist Church, was elected as temporary chairman. After short talks by Rev. Slaughter, Rev. Dr. Baldwin, pastor of the Alameda Baptist Church, and Rev. Hugh Brown of Chicago, who had been holding a joint service in Alameda, motion was made that an organization be effected and that the name of the "The Calvary Baptist Church of Oakland" be adopted. All in favor of the motion were asked to kneel. Officers pro tem were elected as follows: Henry E. Gilbert, moderator; J. A. Spangler, clerk, and Mrs. M. Brown, treasurer. Within a few weeks it is expected that permanent officers will be elected, deacons chosen and the organization thoroughly officered in every department.

S. A. Green has been appointed superintendent pro tem of the Sunday School, and for the present the school will hold its sessions at the close of the morning church service. Later on, a young people's society will be organized.

Commencing tomorrow the Rev. Hugh Brown will conduct revival services in the Universal Church, which has been rented by the new organization. In a few months a pastor will be called.

Among the persons who withdrew therefrom and are members of the new organization are Mrs. M. Brown, Mrs. King's Daughter's Home for Incurables, and Dr. J. Stark and wife.

West Oakland

Can boast of one of the oldest Grocery Stores of this city.

Wm. Walsh & Co's JUNCTION CASH GROCERY
Established in 1877

17th, Center and Peralta Sts.

By fair dealing and courteous treatment this firm has prospered, until today they are the leading grocers in the western part of Oakland.

PHONE JAMES 1841

NEWS FROM CITY OF ALAMEDA

WIFE-BEATER IN ALAMEDA.

JOHN REAMS CHARGED WITH DISTURBING THE PEACE OF HIS WIFE.

ALAMEDA, Jan. 10.—Yesterday afternoon John Reams, a resident of High street, was arrested on a charge of disturbing the peace, preferred by his wife.

When brought before Judge Cone this morning Reams pleaded not guilty to the charge and his trial was set for Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Reams claims that last Wednesday her husband came home in a badly intoxicated condition and while drunk attacked her with a broom-handle, which he broke across her arm. According to Mrs. Reams her husband wants to send their son to the Reform School and give the two daughters in the charge of Mrs. Prescott of Oakland. Mrs. Reams, who is a hard-working woman and conducts a small dairy in order to make a living for herself and children, says she does not want the children sent away, as she is able to provide for them. Her husband, she says, has threatened her life, and only a short time ago chased her about the house with a knife in his hand.

ALAMEDA STUDENTS TO PLAY HANDBALL

ALAMEDA, Jan. 10.—A handball tournament will be started next week at the Alameda High School. Last term's tournament attracted a great deal of attention, and much interest was taken in it. The tournament this year will be an exhaustive one, and the team winning three tournaments will be declared the winner.

Each contest between teams will be decided by the best two out of three games. Those who have entered are as follows:

Chester Jamison and Leland Scott, Reuben Salisbury and Lawrence Hubbard, Walter Hooper and Frank Krinkel, Sidney Simon and John Parker, Raymond Perry and Stephen Otis, Norman D'Evelyn and Harold Keys, Will Hob and Daly, Frank O'Brien and Ed Allen.

ALAMEDA, MAY ANNEX NARROW STRIP OF LAND

ALAMEDA, Jan. 10.—One of the propositions that the voters of the city will be called upon to consider at the next municipal election will be the annexation of the strip of land between the center line of Harrison avenue and the southern line of the tidal canal, and extending from Park street to Fruitvale avenue. This strip is now under the jurisdiction of the County. The City Trustees and the County Supervisors took the necessary action some time ago to have the strip annexed. To avoid the expense of calling a special election to pass upon the matter, final action was deferred until the municipal election. The law did not permit of being voted upon at the last State election.

NOTES OF INTEREST

FROM ENCLINAL CITY

ALAMEDA, Jan. 10.—Rev. L. Potter of Alameda has been ill for several days. He is again able to be about.

T. T. Woodruff of 1145 Regent street has gone to Los Angeles, where he will be joined shortly by his family.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sawyer of Denver are the guests of Mrs. Sawyer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Lewis of Central avenue.

Mrs. Anna Liese has returned from a visit of several weeks to Hollister where she was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. William Higby.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Little Rose Alverson of this city and Mr. Lyle Westley Little of San Francisco. An error was made yesterday in announcing the name of the prospective bride as Miss Little Rose.

Rev. P. C. Macfarlane, pastor of the local Christian Church, will participate in the inauguration of Rev. Thomas Boyer as pastor of the First Christian Church of Oakland, which will take place next Sunday.

ASSEMBLYMAN BLISS ILL AT HIS HOME

Assemblyman John A. Bliss was taken sick on his way home on the train from Sacramento and is now confined to his room, but it is thought that he will be all right after a little rest. Mr. Bliss was a member of the Patronage Committee of the Assembly which had to work all night apportioning patronage and the strain was apparently a little too much for him.

NOT TOO OLD TO BEAT AGED WIFE

Police Judge Smith has discharged William Mally, who was arrested Wednesday for beating his wife. He is an old man with long white beard and hair, and Judge Smith stated that it was on account of these facts that no complaint had been filed against him. Mally promised to reform.

TOPPING FINED FOR CARRYING A REVOLVER

Joe Topping was arraigned yesterday on a charge of carrying a concealed weapon. He pleaded guilty, but claimed that he did not know it was an offense. He was given an option on ten days or a fine of \$20.

CALENDARS FOR THE COUNTRY PEOPLE

Young's store at Decoto, Alameda county, has just issued a complete set of calendars, which are being given to friends. The calendars are novel and artistic and are much sought by country people.

AN OLD RESIDENT IS SUMMONED BY DEATH.

Sherman A. Bailey died in this city Thursday night at the advanced age of 87 years. The deceased was a native of Vermont, but has resided in California for twenty-eight years.

SPENT A QUIET DAY.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 10.—Colonial Secretary Chamberlain passed a quiet day yesterday. He is being overwhelmed with demands for interviews.

BIRTH REPORTED.

A daughter was born last night to the wife of L. M. Drussell at No. 3 Telegraph avenue.

NEWS FROM CITY OF ALAMEDA

IN MANY NEW HOUSES FOR ALAMEDA.

FERRY BOAT IS LAUNCHED.

OWNER OF SCHUTZEN PARK PROPERTY PLANS IMPROVEMENTS.

VESEL SLIDES SAFELY INTO THE BAY FROM DICKIE'S SHIP-YARDS.

ALAMEDA, Jan. 10.—An announcement that will be of great interest to the residents of the West End, is the statement that the old Schutzen Park property is to be cut up into building lots and that the owner, James Dunn of San Francisco, is having plans prepared for ten modern cottages, which he intends to construct on the property as soon as possible.

The information was given out at a meeting of the Board of Health Saturday afternoon. It appears that the authorities had received complaints of the sanitary condition of the old buildings on the property and had advised Mr. Dunn to abate the nuisance.

The communication was received from Mr. Dunn on Saturday, in which he set forth his plans for the improvement of the tract as outlined above. He stated also that all of the present structures on the land would either be torn down or moved away. He announced that the work of improvement would be undertaken without further delay.

ALAMEDA GIRL MARRIES SAN FRANCISCO MAN.

ALAMEDA, Jan. 10.—Ralph K. Raymond of San Francisco and Miss Louise Lancaster of this city were married to day at noon time, at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Mary L. Robinson, corner of Central avenue and Willow street. It was a strictly home affair and was witnessed only by the relatives and intimate friends of the couple.

The groom is connected with the Equitable Insurance Company in San Francisco, and is a brother of William Raymond, the newspaper man, formerly connected with the Call in San Francisco.

The bride has been a resident of Alameda for many years. She is the daughter of Grace Plaisted, who, until her retirement a few years ago, was a favorite on the operatic stage in San Francisco. She is a young lady of many accomplishments, and is a great favorite in a wide circle of friends.

D. P. HOCKING THROWN FROM HIS WHEEL.

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W. W. MOORE, JR., INDORSED FOR COUNCILMAN.

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ALAMEDA, Jan. 10.—Rev. L. Potter of San Francisco and Miss Louise Lancaster of this city were married to day at noon time, at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Mary L. Robinson, corner of Central avenue and Willow street. It was a strictly home affair and was witnessed only by the relatives and intimate friends of the couple.

AN ENGAGEMENT.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Stevens announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Louise, to Arthur E. Fowle of Gomez Palacio, Durango, Mexico. Miss Stevens and Mr. Fowle have known one another since childhood, having been schoolmates in Newton, Mass.

Mr. Fowle is a chemical engineer, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and an enthusiastic member of the D. K. E. Fraternity. He is at present engaged in the cotton seed oil and glycerine manufacture.

The wedding will probably take place next June and they will make their future home in Mexico.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter how long it takes. One application gives ease and rest. This is a new discovery and is instantly effective. It is the only pile remedy on the market that gives a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price 50c.

DEATH CLAIMS.

AN OAKLAND GIRL.

Edith May Boyd, aged 19 years, 6 months and 11 days, died in this city last night. Miss Boyd was a native of Oakland, and was residing at 802 19th street.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Irritation, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter how long it takes. One application gives ease and rest. This is a new discovery and is instantly effective. It is the only pile remedy on the market that gives a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price 50c.

CARRING A REVOLVER.

Joe Topping was arraigned yesterday on a charge of carrying a concealed weapon. He pleaded guilty, but claimed that he did not know it was an offense. He was given an option on ten days or a fine of \$20.

NOT TOO OLD TO BEAT

TESTAMENT OF HEALTH BOARD LATE W. S. PELOUZE.

BEQUEATHS THE BULK OF HIS
ESTATE TO HIS
WIFE.

The will of the late ex-Supervisor W. S. Pelouze was filed for probate this morning by Attorney George Edgar Jackson, who represents the widow and executrix named in the will.

The petition for the probate of the will declares that the estate consists of realty, valued at upwards of \$10,000, and personal property, valued at upwards of \$10,000. It is estimated that the estate is really of the value of about \$100,000.

The will recites that there is \$10,000 on the premises, but this money, according to Attorney Jackson, was deposited in bank by Mr. Pelouze between June 22, 1901, when the will was executed, and January 6, 1903, when he died.

At present there is no money on the premises, and Attorney Jackson is now trying to ascertain where the money was deposited.

By the terms of the will, the widow, Laura A. Pelouze, is to receive one-half of the estate and the other half, at her death, is to be divided among his sisters, Mrs. Harriet Hartshorn, the children of a deceased brother, Henry Pelouze, and the children of another deceased brother, Edward Pelouze.

The will in full is as follows:

"First, I direct that my executor, Laura A. Pelouze, who shall serve without giving any bonds, shall see that I am properly buried."

"She, my wife, Laura A. Pelouze, is to have full control of all my interest in the real estate during her life, without the power to sell or mortgage any that I own or have any interest in. I give and bequeath to my wife, Laura A. Pelouze, one-half of all real estate and money in bank, no matter whose name it stands in, as it has all been accumulated since our marriage in 1853, the other half is to remain in the banks during my wife, Laura A. Pelouze's lifetime; she is to draw all interest and all rents. I have some ten (or two) thousand dollars on the premises. My wife, Laura A. Pelouze, will pay all funeral expenses out of that. At my wife's death my half of real estate and money must be divided in three parts, one-third to my sister, Mrs. Harriet Hartshorn, and children, residing at Newtonville, Mass.; one-third to my late brother, Henry Pelouze's children, Richmond and Vincents; one-third to my late brother, Edward Pelouze's children, residing in New York."

"WILLIAM PELOUZE.

"June 22, 1901."

"MRS. W. S. PELOUZE
THANKS FRIENDS

"EDITOR TRIBUNE: Permit me the use of your columns to return my heartfelt thanks to the many friends who extended their assistance and sympathy during the last illness of my husband, the late W. S. Pelouze, and in relieving me of the painful duty of making arrangements for the funeral. In my bereaved loneliness, the consolations of sympathy and the friendship evinced by kindly offices have soothed my affliction. As I cannot personally give my thanks to all who have shown me marked kindness, I beg the indulgence of thanking them through the medium of THE TRIBUNE.

LAURA A. PELOUZE.

Oakland, January 10, 1903.

"A TABOOED SUBJECT.

Peter Finley Dunne was asked by a friend a few days before his marriage if Mr. Dooley would have anything to say about domestic relations.

"I don't think so," said Mr. Dunne, positively, "for you see marriage is one of the few things it is better to philosophize on before the experiment."—New York Times.

A new issue has just been made at Malta, with King Edward's profile stamped upon it, of the little Maltese "madam" a tiny coin worth only one-twelfth of a penny. It is probably the smallest British coin and circulates largely among the natives.

Enterprising traders have bought up large quantities of the issue, and the coins are being retailed from house to house at ten a penny.—From the London Mail.

DOES NOT LIKE THE CRAMPED
QUARTERS IN THE LITTLE
BUILDING.

MRS. E. MUSSER WANTS CHANGE LAID TO REST.

MANY FRIENDS ATTEND THE FU-
NERAL CEREMONIES AT TRIN-
ITY CHURCH.

At the suggestion of City Health Officer Edward von Adelung a resolution was introduced by Dr. Wheeler at the meeting of the Board of Health last night, requesting the City Council to provide for the removal of the Health Office to the lower floor of the old Library Building on Fourteenth and Washington streets. That the present rooms of the Board have been outgrown has been a fact of long standing but until the removal of the Library there has been no suitable place available.

It is alleged that the present quarters are too small, that they are improperly lighted and that it is almost impossible to raise the temperature above 60 degrees. Another complaint is that the room provided for fumigation purposes is situated at the back of the building, that there is no rear entrance and if clothing or anything of that nature is brought from a place of contagious disease it must be taken through the front offices and room in which callers use, thereby endangering the health of the public. It is also asserted that the laboratories at the present time are inadequate and a very small shelter for the valuable instruments housed there.

The matter will be brought to the attention of the City Council next Monday night. The reason for asking for the removal of the old City Library is that but few of the citizens will require it. In the place for immediate occupancy a motion was offered by Dr. Kitchings and adopted by the Board authorizing Dr. von Adelung to secure a joint meeting with the Board and the business men of the city with the purpose of devising means for the erection of otherwise providing for a hospital for contagious diseases.

In an interview Dr. von Adelung stated that at present there was no place for the treatment of such cases and that the system of quarantining cases in the city had been housed and resulted in the loss of many dollars to keepers of hotels and boarding houses. He also stated that a number of prominent men had spoken of the matter to him and had expressed their willingness to give any assistance possible in that line.

At last night's meeting there were present Doctors O. D. Hamlin, J. T. Kitchings, C. C. Shimnick and P. L. Wheeler. A communication was received from the San Francisco Health Officer asking that co-operation be taken in removing the office, but at the suggestion of the chair the matter was left over and referred to Dr. von Adelung for investigation. The Board went into a short executive session before adjourning.

The monthly report filed by the Board shows a total of 50 births for the month and 103 deaths. Thirteen cases came under the direction of the Coroner.

SPLENDID ISSUE IN EVERY WAY

THE OAKLAND TRIBUNE
issued a fine annual review
number, and with it a comprehensive map of the bay district,
which is valuable to those who
are interested in the peculiar
geography of the State adjoining
San Francisco. The issue
was beautifully illustrated with
half-tone engravings, and was
in every way a splendid issue.—
Hanford Sentinel.

Six Acres of Chancery
for the parlor, bed room or dining rooms.
Cask or little at a time. J. Noonan
Furniture Company, Sixth and Mission
street, San Francisco.

THE MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The breaking of the money rate and the disclosure of the division of control of Reading between Pennsylvania and Vanderbilt interests have been the basis of the progressive increase in speculation during the week. The movement reached proportions of great animation and buoyancy after the middle of the week. It was assumed that the money market had become sufficiently easy again to warrant the resumption of many financial projects for combination and control of different properties, which had been suspended on account of the money stringency.

"One day my husband said: 'I wish it were possible to get some Postum, I would like to try it.' Two years later, according to the directions on the package, was completed what the taste pleased him and he drank a second cup. From that hour we continued to use Postum with gratifying satisfaction, and not another cup of coffee had ever come to our table."

"My husband found that it did not produce the distress that forced him to his nerves and stopped all his stomach trouble. Its effect on me was no less gratifying, though I had drunk coffee but sparingly, and suffered considerable coffee and that it strengthened my nerves and disturbed my liver. Postum relieved these evils and proved a sedative and most wholesome food."

"We were both interested in the comparative cost of coffee and Postum. We had always paid 25 cents a pound for coffee. A large package of Postum cost 25 cents and weighs one pound and a quarter. Though we drink Postum more freely and frequently than we had coffee, we found that the large size package of Postum lasted as long as two pounds of coffee. A difference of 45 cents in favor of Postum a year this saving of money was considerable, and this fact recommends Postum to all people who believe in economy."

"Even a person prejudiced in favor of coffee would admit that Postum properly brewed is as pleasant to the palate as the best coffee. I well know that some people have been enthusiastic over Postum because they did not make it properly."

"Another advantage of Postum is that makes it vastly superior to coffee for family use is that it can be given freely to children, being real food and not a stimulant like coffee. It will not harm the most delicate child nor create a habit which leads only too easily to indulgence in stimulants of a stronger nature."

"I believe that if every one knew that Postum is so much cheaper than coffee and so much better for one's health they would taste it instead of drinking coffee, which is so very harmful." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Michigan.

COLD SNAP IN THE EAST.

THE ZERO MARK IS REACHED BY
MANY OF THE LARGE
CITIES.

The funeral of Mrs. Ellen B. Musser, who died in San Francisco of pneumonia last Wednesday, took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon from Trinity Church, the rector, Dr. John Bakewell, officiating. The funeral was a quiet one, but was attended by many friends of the deceased, who had resided in Alameda county for more than forty years. She was a sister of N. G. Sturtevant of Alameda and niece of Mrs. Sturtevant of San Leandro. The interment was in Mountain View beside the graves of Mrs. Musser's husband and daughter.

Mrs. Musser was a popular and cultivated lady, with a wide circle of friends. She was a member of the Elsie and the Oakland Club. She was born in Chicago fifty-nine years ago, but came to California when she was a girl with her family, who are among the oldest inhabitants of Alameda county. In April, 1866, she married W. Musser, a highly respected citizen of Mission San Jose, who afterwards became a resident of Oakland. Mr. Musser died in the city in 1897, and in 1898 his only daughter, Miss Grace Musser, followed him to the grave. Since the death of her daughter Mrs. Musser has resided in Alameda.

Besides her brother, Mr. Sturtevant, and her aunt, Mrs. Huff, Mrs. Musser left no near relatives save two sisters in Colorado, Mrs. Dr. H. O. Dodge of Boulder and Mrs. Augustus Colburn of Denver. She will be mourned by many friends, however, with whom she sustained intimate relations in society as well as charitable and religious work.

A NEW SCHEME TO DRAW A CROWD.

When the portly man coming out of a department store ran down a little man who was trying to enter there was an explosion.

"Why don't you look where you're going?" cried the little man, apparently indignant.

"Get out of my way, you little runt," said the big fellow. "Do you think I am running your head into me?"

"You are no gentleman!" cried the little fellow. "You elephant, you!"

"You miserable puppy, I just wish you were half my size; I'd eat you up."

And then a woman screamed, which increased the commotion. There was another voice of inventive. The crowd blocked the sidewalk to the curb.

"There's going to be an awful fight," declared a woman.

"There's not," said a man who stood near her.

The two principals were edging toward the curb, and finally got there. From under the coat of the little man came a case of cheap jewelry. The other man produced a bundle of fountain pens. In a minute they were crying their wares. It was just a new scheme to draw a crowd.—New York Tribune.

Why She Couldn't Sit on the Fence.

From the Washington Post: Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania has a big summer home on the shores of Lake Champlain, near Plattsburgh, N. Y. He took Representative John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, the poet of the Yazoo, up there with him once.

The other day Williams went over to Sibley's desk and said: "Joe, do you remember that fine park back of your house up there on Lake Champlain?"

"Indeed I do," replied Sibley. "Why?"

"Well, I'm writing a beautiful poem about a lovely girl and a handsome young man sitting on the fence there in the gloaming making love."

"That's impossible," protested Sibley.

"Why?" inquired Williams indignantly. "Are the young men and women of Northern New York so cold-blooded that they do not make love in the gloaming?"

"No," snickered Sibley, "but the fence you're putting in the poem is made of barbed wire."

New England Style.

Somehow I never hanker much

For oats or wheat an' rye,
But for a bang-up breakfast food

Just simply ghlime pie.

—New York Sun.

A COMPARISON

In Money and Food Value.

"Coffee had been used in our family for years, and we all drank it except my husband, who gave it up some years ago because it injured his health," writes a lady from Granville, Ohio.

"Last year we spent the summer in the northern woods. Among our table supplies, unknown to my husband, I had a large and expensive package of Postum Food Coffee, but it was stored away and forgotten for weeks, during which time we used coffee.

"One day my husband said: 'I wish it were possible to get some Postum, I would like to try it.' Two years later,

according to the directions on the package, was completed what the taste pleased him and he drank a second cup.

From that hour we continued to use Postum with gratifying satisfaction, and not another cup of coffee had ever come to our table."

"My husband found that it did not produce the distress that forced him to his nerves and stopped all his stomach trouble. Its effect on me was no less gratifying, though I had drunk coffee but sparingly, and suffered considerably from coffee and that it strengthened my nerves and disturbed my liver. Postum relieved these evils and proved a sedative and most wholesome food."

"We were both interested in the comparative cost of coffee and Postum. We had always paid 25 cents a pound for coffee.

A large package of Postum cost 25 cents and weighs one pound and a quarter.

Though we drink Postum more freely and frequently than we had coffee, we found that the large size package of Postum lasted as long as two pounds of coffee.

For a difference of 45 cents in favor of

Postum a year this saving of money was considerable, and this fact recommends Postum to all people who believe in economy."

ANTI-TIP BARBER SHOPS.

In Philadelphia there are several barber shops in which the rule against tipping is enforced. Naturally the question arises: How do the barbers make up for the loss of those customers which every wielder of the razor and shears feels is his by right of custom? The answer is easy, as applied to at least one of these shops. For 243 days of the year the men in this establishment are prohibited from receiving any gratuities, but on the 365th, the day before Christmas, the rule is not only suspended, but the proprietor of the shop turns over all the receipts to his men. Not only is each man entitled to all the money he takes in according to the amount of his checks, but all the regular customers take advantage of this occasion to contribute a generous fee. Each barber does at least \$10 worth of legitimate work, and if he is popular with his customers he may depend upon quite much in extra tips. Coming as it does in the Jingle time it is well worth waiting for from the barber's point of view.—Philadelphia Record.

"Even a person prejudiced in favor of coffee would admit that Postum properly brewed is as pleasant to the palate as the best coffee.

We have always paid 25 cents a pound for coffee.

A large package of Postum cost 25 cents and weighs one pound and a quarter.

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A large package of Postum cost 25 cents and weighs one pound and a quarter.

GOVERNOR PARDEE HAS FOUND A HOME.

He Has Taken a Lease of the Lindley Mansion for Six Months—University Committee Will Be Appointed.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 10.—Several changes have been decided on this session in the number and the scope of work of the committees in each House. The most significant and, perhaps, the most important of these is the coming creation in the House of a Committee on Universities, which has been agreed to at the special instance of Assemblyman Waste of Berkeley, who, in the Lower House, will represent the legislative interests of the University of California, which are bound to receive a great deal of attention during the present session.

Mr. Waste, who is a graduate of the University, urged the new departure and showed that there would be a number of measures affecting the welfare of the State University before the Legislature this year and that it would be advisable to have a committee created whose duty it should be to give attention solely to such measures.

Assemblyman Chairman Brown also felt that the Committee on Education, to which such subjects are usually referred, would have more than it could do without great personal inconvenience, and expressed himself as decidedly in favor of the creation of the new committee.

The Committee on Universities will consist of seven members and the chairman of it, as it now appears, will be Assemblyman Waste of Berkeley, who is a well known practising attorney of Oakland. The intimation that Mr. Waste is to be charged with the successful conduct of bills of such importance as those referring to the University is general here and is universally appreciated. Mr. Waste's associates in the House and graduates in all sections are a unit in endorsement of him and will await with interest the announcement of the chairmanships, Monday next. This committee will have charge of matters relating to all universities in the State.

The chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee will go to Grove L. Johnson.

UNION LABOR CAUCUS.

Next Monday night, there will be a caucus of the members of the Legislature who were elected on the Democratic and Union Labor ticket. It has been called for the purpose of determining for whom the members will cast their complimentary vote for United States Senator Tuesday next.

The party is not very strong, the representatives in both Houses numbering only seven, as follows: Senator—Bunkers of San Francisco. House—Copus, Finn, Kerrigan, Mahony, McMahon, Siskron, all of San Francisco.

An impression has prevailed here for some time that the complimentary vote would be given to Mayor Schmitz. McMahon, in conversation with THE TRIBUNE correspondent today, said that while that impression generally prevailed, still there would probably be a change. He declined to state who would be given the vote, as that would have to be decided by the caucus. He was opposed to fusing with the Democrats, because that would tend to destroy in the Legislature the identity of the Union Labor party.

COMMITTEE FOR AMENDMENTS.

Another new committee in the House will be that on Constitutional amendments, which will also consist of seven men. This committee was created. Assemblyman Wood says, because of the exceeding importance attaching to a careful consideration of subjects proposed in Constitutional amendments. This has been made manifest by the fact that these amendments must be voted for by the people at large, as also by the fact that a number of amendments have become a part of the fundamental law of the State. The attention demanded by these measures is too great to be given

them; prevent a man from voting for two candidates for the same position, save where two or more candidates may be voted for such office; and prevent the voter from in any manner changing or affecting the vote cast before him by other voters. When the last vote has been deposited, the officers of the election booth are to announce the number of votes which the rolls show that each candidate has received. This announcement must be recorded by the clerks and made in the presence of the public.

ONE MINUTE TO VOTE.

The voter is allowed but one minute in which to vote. After voting, he must leave the ballot room. Failure to do so renders him liable to arrest. The sellers of the machine must keep it in repair for two years.

The election laws of the State, so far as practicable, are to govern in the manner of conducting the election, though the ballot clerks of the present are to be dispersed with.

SAMPLE MACHINES.

Machines similar to those accepted by the commission may be used by societies and clubs for the purpose of instructing their members as to how to vote, but such machines must be stamped to show that it is a "sample machine."

GOVERNOR PARDEE LEAVES HOTEL.

Governor Pardee has at last found a private home in Sacramento and will take possession of it in a week, thus emancipating himself and family from the annoyances which they have experienced while sojourning at a hotel.

The new place of abode is the Lindley mansion on H street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, which is elegantly furnished, and which was secured for the Governor by a committee of Sacramento citizens, who were anxious to retain the prestige of the Gubernatorial residence here.

Dr. Pardee, however, was unwilling to lease the place for a longer period than six months because he does not know whether the residence here will be congenial or wholesome to the members of his family.

Assemblyman Greer will introduce a bill into the House appropriating \$1,500 for the rent of a home for the Governor pending the erection of a Gubernatorial mansion which will be rushed with all haste by the present Legislature.

POSITIONS.

Frank Jordan's mascot, "Colonel" Cuddy of Oakland, was put on the pay roll of the Assembly this morning and will employ his energies in and about the enrolling and engrossing clerk. Cuddy takes his preferment in a philosophical manner.

Tom Holland, son of Detective Holland of Oakland also secured the position of an assistant sergeant-at-arms, and William Dunleavy, formerly of the Oakland Baseball Club, is acting as night watchman at the Senate.

But "Majah" Waters' hopes were crushed. He came in splendid raiment and hopefully features. He returns to Oakland with blasted hopes and heavy heart. There was no "Minister to Happiness"—no chance even to juggle with the waste baskets for him at the Capital. He has, accordingly, ere this, resumed his familiar relations with the chimney interior of Oakland.

SHORT SESSION OF ASSEMBLY.

THE MEMBERS CAN DRAW MONEY ON THEIR STATIONARY ACCOUNT.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 10.—When the Assembly convened shortly after 10 o'clock this morning, it was found that no quorum was present and there was a tedious wait until nearly 11 o'clock before the necessary number of members could be summoned by telephone.

Assemblyman Johnson urged that a quorum be secured that the stationary accounts of the members, amounting to \$25, might be passed upon.

The appearance of Assemblyman Lumley, who was summoned from his hotel apartments, formed a quorum.

After passing a resolution making it possible for the members to draw \$25 each from their stationary account and upon substituting a few changes in the journal, the Assembly took an adjournment until 10 o'clock next Tuesday.

REQUIREMENTS.

The act then goes into detail and demands of the machine such requirements as are needed in every election. The contrivance must afford secrecy; enable a man to vote a whole or scratched ticket, for bonds or any other side proposal.

equal remuneration for the labor actually performed.

"Until we have claimed in our answer that the commission cannot under the terms of the submission of the issues which it is to pass upon, consider the fourth demand submitted by the complaints, viz., the execution of an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America governing the wages to be paid and the conditions of employment to its employees.

"Without waiving this claim, we shall offer such that, in addition to the evidence already before the commission, to establish the undesirability of such an agreement, if it were fairly at

WHY DR. MATTHEWS MAY BE ABLE TO HOLD HIS JOB.

Supervisor Joseph Kelley Making a Desperate Fight to Save Him—A Story of Inside Politics.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 10.—Dr. W. P.

Matthews will not lose his job as secretary of the State Board of Health if former Assemblyman Joseph M. Kelley, supervisor-elect, can prevent it. Dr. Matthews has other powerful friends in the Republican party, but Kelley has made the Doctor's fight his own.

He has announced to Governor Pardee that the retention of Dr. Matthews is all he has to ask. It is that or nothing.

It is said that Governor Pardee is very kindly disposed toward Kelley for standing by him at a critical period, and a good many are betting that his disposition to oblige Kelley will in the end outweigh his desire to put Matthews out of office, it being conceded that he will stand by the man who stood by him.

It is not generally known that Kelley was a potent factor in securing the nomination for Governor Pardee. But Kelley's appearance in Sacramento battling to save Dr. Matthews, whose accomplished daughter he recently wedded, has caused the story to leak out.

Prior to holding the primary election in Alameda county last spring there was a reorganization of the Republican County residence here.

Much depended upon who obtained control. A desperate effort was made by the anti-Pardee faction to gain the upper hand, and it looked at one time as if the scheme would be successful, for it was manipulated by some of the cleverest politicians in the State. The object was

to blast Pardee's prospects of obtaining the Gubernatorial nomination. It was understood that the loss of the County Committee would be a decisive blow at the Governor at the outset of his campaign.

There were two members of the committee with whom Kelley's influence was potent—overmastering, in fact. The struggle between the Pardee and anti-

Pardee factions became so sharply drawn that Kelley's two friends held the balance of power. Kelley's natural affiliations were with the anti-Pardee wing,

and for a time it looked as if he would stand with the side with which he had lined up in the past.

Kelley himself remained non-committal while the game for control was being played, but at the last moment threw his strength to the Pardee wing, and this paved the way for Pardee to go to Sacramento with a solid delegation at his back. His action was a body blow to the anti-Pardee faction, who counted victory as certain up to within six hours of the meeting of the committee.

This action on the part of Kelley brought him into close alliance with County Clerk John P. Cook, J. Cal Ewing and other staunch friends of Governor Pardee, and they are all vigorously seconding his efforts to save the scalp of his general Democratic father-in-law.

The insiders give this bit of Alameda political history as a reason for believing that the Governor's friendship for Kelley will outweigh his resentment against Matthews.

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETE FOR THE GRAND BALL.

Prominent People From All Over the State Will Attend the Function at the State Capitol.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 10.—The arrange-

ments for the inaugural ball at the State

Capitol next Monday night have prac-

tically been completed, and it promises

to be the grandest State affair ever given

at Sacramento.

Thousands of electric lights will light

up the Capitol and the beautiful trees and

grounds surrounding the building.

Each of the two legislative houses has

voted \$500 to light the Capitol dome, etc.

But the expenses will exceed this ex-

travagance by thousands of dollars, as the

wives of the representatives have deter-

mined to make the affair the greatest

social success the city has ever seen, and

to that end are drawing on their hus-

bands for the funds.

Mayor Clark and the other commit-

tee men have had a great deal of experience

in the arranging of social affairs of state

and in directing the inaugural festivities,

they knew just what to do.

The decorations of the interior of the

Capitol will be extremely novel and will

be in charge of Charles W. Morton, presi-

dent of the Window Dressers' Association

of America. Mr. Morton has the reputa-

tion of being the most artistic decorator

in the United States, and no doubt the

chambers will never have a prettier dress

than next Monday night.

The entrance to the Capitol will be en-

closed on every side, so that should the

weather be stormy, no costumes will be

endangered by the elements.

The supper arrangements will be such

that all who may wish to attend can be

seated and the rush and crowd of the

people

parently inspired statement, denies that

Ambassador von Hollenberg's retirement

from Washington is connected with Presi-

dent Roosevelt's refusal to arbitrate the

Venezuelan dispute or to the alleged in-

feigning in the United States toward Ger-

many.

"In spite of the unfriendly comments

in the American press," the Gazette says,

"the attitude of the United States and the

President toward Germany has always

been very correct, in fact, friendly."

The statement also says that Dr. von

Hollenberg's leave of absence is not con-

nected with the Pauncefote affair."

LAW MAKERS GO TO THEIR HOMES.

Little Business Will Be Done Until After the Big Ball.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 10.—At the con-

clusion of a brief session of the Assembly

this morning those of the members of the

lower House who still remained in the

city took the earliest trains for their

homes in various parts of the State.

The few Senators remaining here are

disgruntled over the fact they could not

owing to a lack of quorum in the upper

House this morning, take an adjournment

until next Tuesday.

Now they will have to meet again to-

morrow and perhaps again on Monday

morning if a quorum is not present on

Sunday, the day preventing an adjournment

for a longer period unless a certain

number be present.

Meanwhile the preparations for the ball

are steadily progressing.

Having completed the work of finishing

the corridors of the Capitol with gar-

lands of evergreen, studded with electric

lights, the decorators have turned their

attention to the Assembly and Senate

chambers, where the dance will take

place.

Myriads of

MEDDLER GOSSIP ABOUT THE PEOPLE IN SOCIETY

SOCIETY AT THE COWLES CONCERT.

Mrs. Roberts of 566 Tenth street sends me the following:

Society was well represented at the Cowles concert last evening, and the proceeds must have exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The quartet was received with the usual enthusiasm that Oakland audiences give to excellent talent.

The press comments on Eugene Cowles' voice reminds me of a story once told of two little girls, who were vying with each other in the respective virtues of their parents. One had breathlessly finished the enumeration, when the other exclaimed, "Well, mine's all that and more, too." Eugene Cowles attested that he possesses a most powerful voice, but in a small room like the Unitarian Church, much of the beauty of tone was engulfed by the strength of it. In some numbers, the words were swallowed up in sound.

He was heard at a great disadvantage for effect. It was like listening to the deafening sound of a locomotive confined in the sheds. However, barring out an unpleasant hissing sound in the ending of some consonants, his numbers were thoroughly enjoyed. The numbers that called for vigor and declamatory passages were more satisfying than those of tender sentiment. Especially the "Anvil Song" from the opera, which he sang with splendid power.

The violin selections gave intense pleasure, and were played with concentrated, romantic passion. None but an artist could emulate the far-reaching brilliancy of timbre that convinced the ear, and captivated the soul.

The scale work and chromatic runs were played with that smoothness and delicacy of touch and exquisite coloring, that won from the audience a most liberal applause. Miss Farrington shows promise of a brilliant future in that she possesses that power of drawing from the audience a reflection of the emotions which her interpretation would suggest.

It has not been my lot to listen to playing so full of style and tone-pictures.

Miss Blamere has a high soprano voice of much beauty and flexibility, dotted occasionally with notes that savor of contralto quality. Her selections were of a flowery order, given with an ease and freedom that delighted.

Mr. Walter Pyck's piano solos gave evidence of no mean degree of cultivation and were thoroughly enjoyed. However, in the accompaniment to Mr. Cowles' songs, it was not as subservient as might be considering the volume of voice that more than filled the room besides.

But with all the inclemencies of acoustic property, enough enjoyment was laid up to enrich us until the next time they may appear.

MRS. CHARLES WEBB HOWARD ENTERTAINS.

Mrs. Charles Webb Howard entertained informally at dinner last Sunday evening a few friends to meet Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Peixotto. Among those present were: Mrs. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Peixotto, Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lyman, Mrs. Laura Frather, Mr. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Van Wyck and Mr. McElroy. Mrs. Peixotto has been much entertained the past week.

MR. AND MRS. DEERING ARE ENTERTAINED.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Prentiss Deering are being extensively entertained. On New Year's day they were quite the center of attraction at an informal tea given by the Norman MacLaren's and the Ashes, at their remodeled home in Sacramento street. Among Mrs. MacLaren's other guests were: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crocker, the latter in one of her beautiful Paris gowns (she has just returned from abroad) of black velvet and pale blue. Mrs. Crocker is a very handsome woman. She brought many beautiful things from abroad to her niece, Miss Elsie Sperry, who looks as much like her as an own daughter could.

Later in the season Mr. and Mrs. Deering will be entertained at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Isaac L. Requa, Judge and Mrs. Myrick and Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Stanford of Warm Springs. Miss Florence Ives, sister of Mrs. Henry Crocker, will give a theater party in their honor.

JACK WILSON ENTERTAINS

Friday night, the second of January, was a very fashionable night at the Columbia—the usual Thursday night audience being present. Jack Wilson had a theater party, which occupied the lower boxes and included among others, Ned Greenway, Bank Somers,

and the genial Billy Hopkins. Jack Wilson entertains a great deal and is a most generous host. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crocker and the Prince and Princess Poniatowski occupied a box and were later at Zinkand's. Mrs. Crocker in white lace with a white hat and the Princess all in black.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Bresse (Mrs. Bresse, formerly Miss Nelson), occupied a loge. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Deering entertained Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Nichard and Miss Skelton in a loge and afterward had a supper party at Zinkand's. Mrs. Deering wore pale blue with a white hat.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Dohrmann and Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Denicke occupied another loge, and Dr. and Mrs. Beverly Macnamara and Miss Flood were in another.

In the house were Mrs. Frank Carlson of Burlingame, Mr. and Mrs. Curlett, the Will Thomases, Mrs. A. Chesebrough and Miss Kate Dillon, formerly of Oakland.

OKLAHOMA PEOPLE AT THE GRAND

Many Oakland people were at the Grand Opera House to see Nance O'Neill on Saturday night. Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Layman, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Craft, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Curtiss and Mr. and Mrs. Laurie Adams, Jr., I noticed.

Mr. Henry Tevis had a box party, among his guests being Will Byrne and Mrs. Spreckels. John D. Spreckels entertained a party in the adjoining box, Miss Little Spreckels looking pretty in a big red cloak.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Mann were in the house—as always, they had guests.

"AT HOMES" ARE ATTRACTING ATTENTION.

Mrs. W. J. S. Bourne's "at homes" on Fridays are attracting much attention. Her daughter, Miss Maud Bourne, came out at the first large tea of the season. Last Friday Mrs. Bourne had a large number of guests—it was like the tea all over again.

Miss Frances McKinstry, who came out last Wednesday, is sure to be a popular bud. Her blood is of the best and she lives in an atmosphere of culture. Her debut was postponed on account of her father's death. The family is now just out of mourning. Miss Frances McKinstry is a great reader and has quantities of beautiful hair, but she will scarcely be likely to outshine her elder sister as a conversationalist.

BOHEMIAN CLUB'S CHRISTMAS.

The feature of the Bohemian Club's Christmas dinner last Saturday night was a fine speech made by ex-Mayor Phelan, who has just returned from Europe. Fred Hall of Oakland made the witty and felicitous wishes for the New Year and Frank Deering presided. The club will entertain Macdowell, the song writer, at dinner.

Miss Bettie Ashe has taken a house on Telegraph Hill and with this as a center, will indulge in district nursing, in which she is an enthusiast.

THE DUFF-FENWICK WEDDING

The wedding of Agnes Duff and Frederick McLeod Fenwick, which took place at St. Mark's Church at Berkeley, at half past three o'clock this afternoon, was the first smart wedding of the New Year on this side of the bay, and long before the appointed hour the church was crowded with society people from Berkeley, Oakland, Alameda and San Francisco, for word had gone around that over a thousand cards had been sent out, and so we hustled to get there on time. However, many of the thousand cards found their way to friends and relatives in the East, so the jam wasn't as bad as some people expected. The church decorations were all in red flowers and greens, quantities of red grasses, Woodwardia fern, bamboo and all that sort of thing being used with the carnations and poinsettias. The idea of having the bridal party preceded by the twenty men of the vested choir, singing the wedding march from Lohengrin, was very pretty and rather a change from the usual wedding procession. After them came the six ushers. I've forgotten just what order; but they were Charles Marks of San Francisco, Howard Vreder of San Francisco, Frank Stringham, Tom Van Ness Jr. of San Francisco, Curtis Baird and Vail Bakewell. Then came the bridesmaid, Bessie Center, who has such a beautiful peacock complexion, that one would never dream she had spent so many years in China, Japan and India, where everyone is supposed to get frightfully yellow and dried up looking for all time. But I believe she was quite a youngster where her father

held some sort of big government position over there, so perhaps that is why the climate didn't effect her pretty pink and whiteness. After the bride-maid came the maid of honor, Juliet Garber, and then the tall and stately bride, looking very handsome, and leaning on the arm of her step-father, Colonel William L. Duff, the bride's own father having had the name of Duff also, although the two men were in no way related. The bride's gown was simply stunning! It was perfectly plain, and as they say in novels, "so rich that it stood alone." The yoke was a deep, transparent affair of finely tucked tulle, the graceful berthe being of point lace. The long tulle wedding veil was caught to the hair with a spray of orange blossoms, and the bouquet was a big shower affair of orchids and maiden hair fern. She wore the pretty white satin slippers worn by her mother on her wedding day. Bessie Center looked very sweet and girlish in her bridesmaid gown of pale blue tulle over blue taffeta, the skirt ruffled to the waist, and the waist having a transparent yoke. The big angel sleeves were of tulle, and those about the board were, besides the honored guest: Mr. and Mrs. Harry East Miller, Juliet Garber, Bessie Center, Frederick McLeod Fenwick, George Whipple and the host.

At Mrs. Harry East Miller's tea on Tuesday, the popular bride-to-be wore one of her trousseau gowns, a stunning white broad cloth, trimmed here and there with medallions of lace. Mrs. Miller wore her magna gown, and was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Tom Prather, in pale gray; Nellie Chabot in a beautiful pale pink crepe gown with lace applique; Evelyn Hussey, in a red etamine gown, prettily trimmed with small squares of white lace; Carrie Haven, who is still wearing black for her brother; Mrs. Harrison Clay in white crepe; Laura Prather and Mrs. Harry Knowles, both in pretty gowns. Every one was there, but I arrived too late to see any one but Alice and Ruth Knowles, Florine Brown, Mrs. Lillian Brown Everett, Mrs. F. Marion Smith, Marion Smith, Winifred Burdige, Mamie Barker, Helen Shafter, Mrs. Stanley Jackson, Irving Smith and dainty little Leslie Green. Elsie Bennett being unable to be there.

The room had been cleared of all the beautiful Chinese furniture and other rare oriental things that Mrs. Duff has been collecting for years, and small tables were placed about the drawing-rooms, hall and dining-room for the breakfast. Everyone raved over the wedding gifts, cut glass, silver, bronze, bric-a-brac of all sorts and everything else one can imagine, and for his wedding gift to the bride, the groom gave an immense diamond ring, a beauty! He has already given her several beautiful pieces of jewelry and the girls consider her a very lucky girl, which isn't saying that he isn't a very lucky man, you know. The bride's round table, where everything was in red, was placed at the far end of the dining-room, the close friends seated about the bride and groom were Katherine Glass, Helen Shafter, Juliet Garber, Bessie Center, Eleanor Davenport, Georgia Fenwick, one of the sisters of the groom; Vail Bakewell, Arthur Swan, Howard Vreder, Tom Van Ness, Jr., Frank Stringham, Charles Marks, and Curtis Baird. Those who were invited to the breakfast were: Mr. and Mrs. James Bishop of San Francisco, Mrs. Charles Blake, Curtis and Robert Baird, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Baldwin of San Francisco, Vail Bakewell, Edward T. Blake, Susanne Bixby, Elsie Bennett, Ethel Cooper of San Francisco, Stirling Carr, Edward T. Clark of Wyoming, Marie Rose Dean, Robert Easton, Bernie Drown of San Francisco, W. W. Foote, Bessie Center, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Center of San Francisco, Admiral and Mrs. Henry Glass of Yerba Buena, Katherine Glass, Frank Glass, Morton Gibbons of San Francisco, Judge and Mrs. John Garber, Juliet Garber, William P. Humphries of San Francisco, Carrie Haven, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Harry East Miller, Paul Miller, Bessie McNear, Brockway Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hammond of San Francisco, uncle and aunt of the groom; Edwin Hammond, Leonard Hammond, Colonel and Mrs. Eddy, J. Herbert Mee, Chester Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Ransome, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Fenwick, parents of the groom; Georgina Fenwick, Frank Stringham, Helen Shafter, Clay Gooding, H. Benedict Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Voorhies of San Francisco; Carol Day, Florence Boone, Howard Vreder, Tom Van Ness, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Williams of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Starr, Hewitt Davenport, Erwin Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Marks, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Powers and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wilson of Berkeley.

After the breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Fenwick left for San Francisco and on Sunday morning will leave for New York, to take in all the theaters and restaurants for a month or so, stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria. They are to live in San Francisco upon their return, but haven't yet made any definite plans about whether they shall have their own home, or stop at one of the hotels for awhile. The bride's going-away gown was very swagger, indeed. It was of fawn color, with a skirt just escaping the ground. The jacket, under which was worn a white silk and lace blouse, was trimmed with a deep collar, revers and cuffs of white cut velvet, which were finished off with bands of scarlet silk braid.

The bride has had three or four affairs given for her recently—Eleanor Davenport's luncheon of Friday last, Harry Wright's dinner of Saturday last and Mrs. Harry East Miller's informal tea on Tuesday. At Eleanor Davenport's luncheon the flowers were yellow jonquils and maiden hair fern, the name cards being flower shaped. Those who were asked to meet the bride-elect were: Edwina Hammond, Mrs. Walter Starr, Grace Baldwin, Juliet Garber, Anna Stillman and Mrs. Alexander Baldwin.

Harry Wright's little dinner of the following evening, took place at the University Club, his guests going later to the show at Fischer's. The table held a pretty centerpiece of violets and those about the board were, besides the honored guest: Mr. and Mrs. Harry Butters of "Alta Vista," Piedmont, who gave us all a good time on New Year's eve, and who is one of the best read, cultured, affable and altogether delightful women I know. It does not seem possible that she is the mother of David Edwards and of Mrs. Gus Bray, but she is just the same, although she must seem more like a sister to them. Mr. Edwards is private secretary to Mr. Henry Butters, and has spent some years out in Africa and in Switzerland, where Mr. Butters has electric railways and goodness knows what all; but has been home for the past two or three years. One other brother is managing a big ranch and the youngest brother is still at college. They are all good looking fellows. No arrangements have been made for the wedding as yet, except that they expect it to take place at the home of the Martins in New York.

At Mrs. Harry East Miller's tea on Tuesday, the popular bride-to-be wore one of her trousseau gowns, a stunning white broad cloth, trimmed here and there with medallions of lace. Mrs. Miller wore her magna gown, and was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Tom Prather, in pale gray; Nellie Chabot in a beautiful pale pink crepe gown with lace applique; Evelyn Hussey, in a red etamine gown, prettily trimmed with small squares of white lace; Carrie Haven, who is still wearing black for her brother; Mrs. Harrison Clay in white crepe; Laura Prather and Mrs. Harry Knowles, both in pretty gowns. Every one was there, but I arrived too late to see any one but Alice and Ruth Knowles, Florine Brown, Mrs. Lillian Brown Everett, Mrs. F. Marion Smith, Marion Smith, Winifred Burdige, Mamie Barker, Helen Shafter, Mrs. Stanley Jackson, Irving Smith and dainty little Leslie Green. Elsie Bennett being unable to be there.

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the lucky man—she is lucky, too, by the way—is very well known here, and is one of the three sons of the late Captain Edwards, U. S. N. C., his mother being the delightful and cordial Mrs. Henry A. Butters of "Alta Vista," Piedmont, who gave us all a good time on New Year's eve, and who is one of the best read, cultured, affable and altogether delightful women I know. It does not seem possible that she is the mother of David Edwards and of Mrs. Gus Bray, but she is just the same, although she must seem more like a sister to them. Mr. Edwards is private secretary to Mr. Henry Butters, and has spent some years out in Africa and in Switzerland, where Mr. Butters has electric railways and goodness knows what all; but has been home for the past two or three years. One other brother is managing a big ranch and the youngest brother is still at college. They are all good looking fellows. No arrangements have been made for the wedding as yet, except that they expect it to take place at the home of the Martins in New York.

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FRENCH MENU for CHRISTMAS DINNER

Huitres Lynghaven.
Poisson.
Crème de Celery.
Hors d'Oeuvres.
Canapés de Cravate.
Amandes.
Crevettes au beurre.
Viande de Lapin au Four.
Xeres and Poisson.
dry white wine.
with oysters. Soupe au Beurre de Homard.
and fish.

Entrees.
Bordeaux Fonds d'Artichauts à la Noë.
Sauces à la Volaille.
Bouillabaisse.
Filet Farci.
Bourguignonne.
with the roast.
Sauce Perigourine.
Chardonnay de Volaille.
Champagne.
Dessert.
Mousse de Marrons.
Arbre Fructier de Noë.
Bonbons. Café. Liqueurs.
Crème de Celery.

Wine.
Calles au Nid.
with the quail.

Filet Farci.
Bourguignonne.
with the roast.
Sauce Perigourine.
Chardonnay de Volaille.
Champagne.

Dessert.
Mousse de Marrons.
Arbre Fructier de Noë.
Bonbons. Café. Liqueurs.

Crème de Celery.

Celery.

lengthwise, place it on top in the center of the mousseine, with three large shrimps arranged around the remaining crayfish standing upright around the mousseine, as illustrated. Serve hot, with lobster sauce.

LOBSTER SAUCE.

Pot a small lobster in salted boiling water. Cook for 15 minutes; remove the shell and coral; cut the meat from the tail in small square pieces and reserve until needed.

Scrape the shells and put them in the oven for a few minutes to dry. Put them in the chopping bowl, crush them a little and add four tablespoonsfuls of fresh butter; crush and mix thoroughly. Put the mixture in a small saucépan and set it over the fire. Cook slowly for six minutes until the butter is congealed red. Strain it through a cloth, previously dipped in cold water, into a bowl of ice water. When it is congealed it is ready for the sauce. Put in a small saucépan one tablespoonful of butter and one of flour. Stir with a wooden spoon for three minutes, not stirring, then add a pint of white wine, previously made of veal and chicken. Let cook slowly for 30 minutes. Reduce it to its half. Remove from the fire, add one-quarter of a saltspoonful of red pepper and four-yolks of eggs, previously mixed with some of the gravy. Add the lobster butter; mix well again; set it back on the fire to get hot, continually stirring. Do not let it boil, as it will curdle. When the sauce is smooth, add the small pieces of lobster to warm them. Serve the soup, hot in the soup kettle, pour the puree back into it.

FILET D'ARTICHAUTS à la NOË.

Cut in small pieces the white part of a medium-size bunch of celery, wash well and put it in salted boiling water. Boil 10 minutes, drain, pour cold water over and drain again.

Put in the soup kettle one tablespoonful of butter. When melted add the celery, two sprigs of parsley, two cloves and half of a bay leaf. Cool slowly for 1½ hours. Remove the roasts. Put the soup through a fine sieve, using the puree washed. When cool, pour it into the soup kettle, pour the puree back into it.

FILET D'ARTICHAUTS à la NOË.

Cut in boiling water six fresh French artichokes. Roll them for 40 minutes, drain them and, when cold, pull carefully all the leaves (saving the largest ones for the next day, as they are good cold with a French dressing). Remove the choke, pare the bottoms neatly all around, place them in a sauté pan (flat saucépan) with one pint of hot consommé (if none is at hand, one-half a teaspoonful of beef extract diluted in the same quantity of water) and boil for 10 minutes. The bottom must be nearly absorbed. While the artichokes are cooking prepare the Duxelles sauce.

Peel, wash, dry and chop one-quarter of a pound of fresh mushrooms; chop separately one saltspoonful of parsley; when chopped have a saltspoonful of shallots or white onions chopped and a saltspoonful of white butter. Put half a saltspoonful of butter in a small saucépan. When melted put the shallots in, cook three minutes slowly and toss them, taking care not to let them brown; add the parsley and the celery,

lengthwise, place it on top in the center of the mousseine, with three large shrimps arranged around the remaining crayfish standing upright around the mousseine, as illustrated. Serve hot, with lobster sauce.

SAUCES à la VOLAILLE.

Cut the skin open from the back, beginning at the neck. With a sharp pointed knife detach the flesh from the carcass all around and remove the bones from the second joints, leaving the bone of the drum, also the bones of the wings. Be careful not to split the skin when detaching the breastbone. The whole carcass will come out easily and also the intestines. Lay the bird flat on the breast on the meat board.

The birds should be served on a tray.

Remove skin and bone of two pounds of fresh butter; grind it through the machine; cook until soft; one pint of white bread crumbs soaked in a little milk; when done it must be dry; cool and rub fish and crumbs through a fine sieve; pour the mixture in a bowl, work it well with a spatula until it becomes very smooth; add to it one saltspoonful of butter, four yolks of eggs, two whites, four saltspoonfuls of cream, one large saltspoonful of salt, one saltspoonful of white pepper, quarter saltspoonful of red pepper, work again for five minutes, finish with a gilt of whipped cream; mix again slowly to incorporate the cream. Have a straight mould of a quart and a half, butter well, place at the bottom a round piece of white paper, pour the mousseine in it and pack to within half an inch of the top. Cover the mould and let it simmer for 30 minutes.

Have a saucépan on the fire with boiling water. Place the mould in it, the water coming to within an inch of the top. Cover the mould and let it simmer for 30 minutes.

Remove the lid and put a knife through it. If it is well done the knife will come out dry. Remove the mould from the water and leave it at the door of the open oven for five minutes. Place a hot platter covered with a small napkin on top of the mould and reverse it. Cook previously in salted boiling water six crayfish; dry them, pass a skewer through the largest one

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Remove skin and bone of two pounds of fresh butter; grind it through the machine; cook until soft; one pint of white bread crumbs soaked in a little milk; when done it must be dry; cool and rub fish and crumbs through a fine sieve; pour the mixture in a bowl, work it well with a spatula until it becomes very smooth; add to it one saltspoonful of butter, four yolks of eggs, two whites, four saltspoonfuls of cream, one large saltspoonful of salt, one saltspoonful of white pepper, quarter saltspoonful of red pepper, work again for five minutes, finish with a gilt of whipped cream; mix again slowly to incorporate the cream. Have a straight mould of a quart and a half, butter well, place at the bottom a round piece of white paper, pour the mousseine in it and pack to within half an inch of the top. Cover the mould and let it simmer for 30 minutes.

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SPECIAL WATER COMMITTEE MAKES REPORT TO PEOPLE

Suggests That a System of Wells be Established in the Niles Cone and That the Water be Pumped to Oakland--Total Cost is Estimated at \$3,500,000--Reports of the Engineers--Options are Secured on Land.

The following is self-explanatory:

Oakland, Cal., Jan 10, 1903.
Samuel T. Alexander, Esq., Pres't. Executive Committee of Citizen's Contributing to Expense of Investigation of Water Supply.

My Dear Sir:—Herewith I hand you our report on "Municipal Ownership of Water and Available Sources of Supply."

It is addressed, and I think properly, to the Citizens of Oakland, but inasmuch as the contributors whom your Committee represents, have made possible a suitable and thorough investigation of the subject, we have thought it proper to give publicity to our report through you, respectively yours.

R. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Chairman Citizen's Committee on Water Supply.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Oakland, January 9th, 1903.

To The Citizens of Oakland:—The undersigned, complying with a request signed by fifteen hundred or more citizens, asking us to make an "Investigation concerning the Municipal Ownership of Water and Available Sources of Supply," have made a careful investigation of these subjects, and respectfully submit the following report:

We make acknowledgement of the financial aid rendered by the contributors to a fund placed at our disposal, which has enabled us to obtain engineering talent of a high order, without which assistance our labors and the conclusions to which they might lead, would have had little value, as a guide, for the action of our people.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

This report is not the place for a general discussion of the municipal ownership and operation of public utilities, nor does the duty assigned to this committee call for extended argument. On the broad subject, probably there would be found, among the members of the Committee, as much difference of opinion as exists among thinking men who have considered this matter, but upon one point this committee is agreed—that under existing conditions the City of Oakland should own and distribute the water supply to its citizens.

As pertaining to this particular utility, the following facts appear:

Of the one hundred and thirty seven cities in the United States, each having a population of 30,000 or more, one hundred and one own their water works, while thirty six do not. Of the fifty six cities as large, or larger, in population than Oakland, including Oakland itself, only ten do not own their water supply. Of the thirty larger cities, having populations ranging from 100,000 upward, only two—San Francisco and New Orleans—do not own their water supply systems, and the latter city has already committed itself to the acquisition of a municipality owned supply. Several cities are added every year to the list of those which have acquired municipal water works; while very few, if any, instances can be cited where cities, having acquired a municipally owned supply, have turned the business over to private parties.

The protection of the Public Health is a consideration of the highest importance and we believe that this will be most effectively promoted by the municipal ownership of water supply; regulations to insure freedom from pollution can generally be more strictly enforced under these conditions, and a city will certainly be found more ready to incur expense for filtration and for other measures necessary to promote the purity of its water than a private corporation.

INVOLVES LARGE INVESTMENT.

The operation of a water works plant, unlike any other enterprises involving a large investment of capital, is quite simple, and does not require a numerous operating force or a large number of employees in any department. A superintending engineer of scientific attainments and good executive ability, can easily and with a small force, do all the work necessary to supply the inhabitants of Oakland with water, if that water and a good distributing system is owned by the city.

Financial considerations also appear, on the whole, to favor municipal ownership of water. Mr. Bird S. Coler, late comptroller of the City of New York, whose knowledge of the subject and whose honesty will hardly be questioned, is authority for the statement that the water system of that city is a paying investment, "that after paying the interest on the bonds issued to acquire it and provide for the principal, there remains a substantial profit over the cost of maintenance; that while large sums must be expended in the future for extensions, yet the receipts will increase even more rapidly than the expenditures, and it is only a short time when the city will own, free of debt, a vast system of water works that will return to the public treasury a very large net income."

WHAT MAYOR SNYDER SAYS.

Major M. P. Snyder, of Los Angeles, writes to this committee under date of December 18, 1902, as follows: "From February 1st, 1902 to November 20, 1902, the Los Angeles Domestic Water Works have produced for the city a profit of approximately \$220,000. You will notice, however, that the expenses have been greatly enlarged by reason of improvements and extensions of the water plant."

Public ownership has been demonstrated to be a success in Los Angeles, so far as the water system is concerned."

The relative charges for water in Los Angeles and Oakland will be shown later. Bonds issued for water works are not ordinarily paid out of the taxation, and interest charges are included in the annual appropriations. If at all, only as a matter of bookkeeping, because the income derived from water sold is ample to pay both interest and sinking fund requirements in addition to the cost of maintenance and operation.

While the tendency on the part of all progressive cities toward municipal ownership of the water supply seems very strong, it appears to us that there are reasons of peculiar weight and force in Oakland, as in municipality, should take over to itself this business. Our people are suffering under a very high schedule of water rates. While complete data for comparison is not at hand, it may be safely asserted that our rates are among the very highest in the country. Flat rates here are fully double those of Los Angeles. The metric rate here to moderate consumers is nearly five times the rate in force in Los Angeles, being at the rate of thirty-three cents per 100 cubic feet in Oakland against seven cents in Los Angeles. Our rates are based upon excessive capitalization (the result of a consolidation of two competing companies) upon a valuation of the existing plant, which we believe is greatly in excess of the sum necessary for the city to acquire for itself an adequate supply and a far superior distributing system, and upon a rate of interest on such valuation which is fully twice as much as a prosperous city like Oakland should pay upon any bonded indebtedness it might incur to acquire a plant of its own.

FIXING RATES.
By virtue of a provision in our State Constitution, the duty of fixing rates for water supplied by the private corporation for use both by the city and its inhabitants, devolves upon the City Council. It is manifestly for the immediate financial interest of the private corporation that the rates should be fixed as high as possible. On the other hand, it is natural that councilmen should be subject to some pressure on the part of consumers to have rates fixed on a low scale.

PRICES OF MATERIALS AND LABOR.
WE BELIEVE THE ACCOMPANYING ESTIMATE OF CITY ENGINEER F. C. TURNER, BEING \$2,751,000 FOR EVERYTHING EXCEPT WATER RIGHTS AND NECESSARY REAL ESTATE OUTSIDE THE CITY FOR PUMPING PLANTS, ETC., IS A LIBERAL ESTIMATE; THAT IT IS AMPLE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A MODERN AND EFFICIENT PLANT AND THAT HE HAS MADE ALLOWANCE FOR PRESENT HIGH PRICES OF MATERIALS AND LABOR.

WE CANNOT MAKE A CLOSE ESTIMATE OF THE COST OF ACQUIRING NECESSARY WATER RIGHTS AND REAL ESTATE FOR PUMPING PLANTS, BUT WE DO NOT BELIEVE IT WILL EXCEED \$500,000.

IT IS OUR OPINION THAT THE TOTAL COST OF THE ENTIRE SYSTEM, INCLUDING THE WATER, CAN BE KEPT WITHIN THE SUM OF \$3,500,000.

HEREWITH ARE PRESENTED THE REPORTS OF MR. HERING AND MR. SANDERS ON THE NILES CONE, OF MR. TURNER ON A NEEDED DISTRIBUTIVE SYSTEM AND OF MR. MILLER ON WELLS IN THE CITY OF OAKLAND AND ON THE DISTRIBUTIVE SYSTEM OF CONTRA COSTA WATER COMPANY.

ments are usually not made upon such tests. There is not the same common incentive spurring officials to give their best efforts to the service, and there is lacking the sense of either immediate or remote personal responsibility, according to public opinion, which in some instances has been held in silent or open contempt.

These are the real differences; they do not affect the principal of municipal administration, but they do affect the results. Knowing this, he resigns the defense of any community that entrusts its interests to incompetent, indifferent, or bad agents. But even unsatisfactory results are likely to be far preferable to many of the evils that follow in the train of the present system based upon the law of our State.

Under the laws of this State the City of Oakland may exercise the right of eminent domain, and has the power to condemn the lands it may need on San Pablo and Pinole creeks for the purpose of securing water for its inhabitants. As eight million gallons per day are not sufficient for the City of Oakland we are of the opinion that it can be supplemented on the corporation books, if the latter were open for public inspection.

The claim is then made, on behalf of the corporation, that high rates and large earnings are necessary in a business that is subject to the whims of city officials, to compensate for the risk it takes in the train of the present system based upon the law of our State.

It is evident that with this public service function in the hands of a private corporation, the business is not free from interference and dictation by political manipulators. It is also subject to levies for campaign purposes and in various ways large expenditures are demanded and made of a nature that could not be charged on the corporation books, if the latter were open for public inspection.

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We dismiss this branch of our report with the following additional quotation from Mr. Coler's work on Municipal Government: "There is no feature of municipal government more firmly established than the simple business proposition that cities should own and control their water supply. An abundant and inexhaustible supply of water is just as essential to the life of a city as ground on which to build and air to breathe."

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP.

"The experiment of private ownership of water has been tried in various countries and ages, always with unfortunate results. Aside from business considerations, the private ownership and control of the water supply of a city is repugnant to every sense of freedom and independence. When people of intelligence unite their interests in a close community, they must of necessity make common cause of certain indispensable rights and privileges, chief among which are the means of a healthy existence."

RECOMMEND ACTION.

We recommend, that the citizens of Oakland take action towards securing a water supply system under municipal ownership. This conclusion has been reached after careful and unprejudiced investigation of the facts, independent of public sentiment on the subject, but we feel sure it is in accord with that of the property-owning and tax-paying portion of our community.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

Your committee, having come to the conclusion that our city should own its water works, has given much time and thought to investigating the sources of water supply. To this end we have employed competent engineers and made a number of extended examinations of a number of sources, and have rejected, as either too expensive or impracticable, a municipality. It is not ordinarily as carefully and economically conducted as by a private corporation, we think must be admitted.

The differences are manifest. In the private corporation the officials and servants are appointed under the tests of ability and fitness for their respective positions. They are actuated by the single and common purpose of making an adequate profit on the capital entrusted to their care, and each is held to an account of personal responsibility; their management being gauged by the financial results that in yields.

MUNICIPAL CONTROL.

Under municipal control the appoint-

AS A RESULT OF OUR INVESTIGATIONS YOUR COMMITTEE IS OF THE OPINION THAT THE CITY OF OAKLAND SHOULD TAKE INTO ITS OWN HANDS THE SUPPLYING OF ITS INHABITANTS WITH WATER AND THAT THE BEST SOURCE OF SUPPLY THIS SIDE OF THE SIERRAS IS THAT TO BE FOUND IN THE NILES GRAVEL BED.

WE THEREFORE RECOMMEND THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN ADEQUATE DISTRIBUTING SYSTEM, THE LAYING OF PIPE LINES TO NILES, THE PURCHASE FROM THE OWNERS OF LAND ON THIS OF THE RIGHT TO DEVELOP AND CARRY AWAY WATER FOR OUR USE, AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF PUMPING PLANTS THEREON. PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURTS SHOULD BE INSTITUTED IN ALL CASES WHERE THE OWNERS REFUSE TO TAKE FAIR COMPENSATION FOR THEIR PROPERTY. WE DO NOT BELIEVE IT NECESSARY TO PURCHASE THE WATER RIGHTS OF A LARGE AMOUNT OF LANDS ON THESE GRAVEL BEDS, BUT EXPERIENCE WILL BE THE BEST TEST AS TO THE QUANTITY NECESSARY TO GIVE THE CITY ALL THE WATER IT NEEDS.

YOUR COMMITTEE, IN ANTICIPATION OF A PROBABLE RISE IN THE ASKING PRICES OF LAND FROM WHICH WATER MAY BE TAKEN, HAS ALREADY SECURED OPTIONS UPON CERTAIN LANDS, WHICH OPTIONS WILL BE ASSIGNED TO THE CITY AS SOON AS PROCEEDINGS ARE INSTITUTED FOR SECURING WATER FROM THOSE GRAVEL BEDS. THESE OPTIONS HAVE BEEN SECURED UPON THE ADVICE OF ENGINEERS THAT THE LANDS COVERED BY THEM ARE THE MOST SUITABLE FOR WATER DEVELOPMENT.

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season than surface waters. At the present time, fifty-four per cent of American cities are dependent on ground water.

Brooklyn gets all its water from wells, London and Paris are largely supplied from that source. We understand that Vienna and some other large cities use only ground water. The trend of engineering authority seems to favor ground water, if it can be obtained.

The Bay Cities Water Company, that proposes to utilize the waters of Coyote Creek in Santa Clara County, and expects to obtain 60,000,000 gallons per diem therefrom, intends to pump the water from a great gravel bed into which the creek flows, instead of building retaining dams.

The gravel bed thoroughly filters the water. There can be no doubt that the Niles gravel bed constitutes an immense natural reservoir of filtered water, from which sufficient may be obtained, not only for Oakland, but also for Berkeley and Alameda, unless the inflow into this reservoir is permanently cut off.

WHAT ENGINEERS SAY.

Can the inflow into this great natural reservoir be permanently cut off? Your committee has employed two competent engineers to investigate the subject, and they are not agreed as to whether it is possible to cut off this inflow. The Spring Valley Water Works has already constructed a dam to bed rock a short distance above Niles, by which the visible surface flow of the creek is diverted in summer to San Francisco. Both engineers are agreed that this diversion of the six million gallons daily of water flowing through the canyon will not deprive the gravel bed of a sufficient supply to subserve the needs of the people on this side of the bay. Both are agreed also that this reservoir is so large that, though we should have a season when water did not come down the canyon, the supply in the reservoir would not be exhausted.

Mr. Hicks, a competent engineer, testified that this natural reservoir holds a supply sufficient for two and a half years.

We are informed that there never has yet been a season when water did not come down the canyon and flow into this gravel bed.

Attached hereto is a report upon the present distributing system of the Contra Costa Water Company. Also a report made by the present City Engineer, Mr. Turner, of the cost of a distributing system such as Oakland should have. A comparison between Mr. Turner's estimates of what the city needs, and what the Contra Costa Water Company furnishes us, is instructive.

In the opinion of your committee the real value of all the property of that corporation is far below the sum of seven million dollars. If the City of Oakland should conclude that its interests would be best served by purchasing the property of the Contra Costa Water Company, there is no reason, in case the price cannot be agreed upon, why it should not avail itself of the right of eminent domain and institute proceedings in the courts for the condemnation of this property for the use of the city. The city would have to pay a fair value, to be assessed by a jury. If the case is properly presented on the part of the city, we believe a fair verdict could be obtained, doing justice to both the city and to the corporation.

III.

THE NILES CONE, OR GRAVEL BED.

The area of the water shed of Alameda and Calaveras creeks is about six hundred square miles. On some portions of this watershed the rainfall is small, but on other portions it is large, and will average about as much over the entire area as the rainfall in the city of San Francisco, say twenty-two inches per annum.

This area is so large that in times of heavy rain Alameda Creek, where it debouches from the mountains at the town of Niles, in this county, becomes a

THE SPECIAL WATER COMMITTEE MAKES ITS REPORT TO THE PEOPLE

carry away the only supply of water adequate for the needs of the inhabitants of Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley. We go even further and maintain that no corporation has the right to take the water necessary for our existence, unless there is absolutely no other way for the metropolitan city to get water. If there is not water on the peninsula for San Francisco, she can obtain an abundance in Santa Clara County, or by going to the Sierras.

RIGHT TO THE WATER.

It might also be a question, in case there is not sufficient water available for San Francisco, and likewise not enough for Berkeley, Alameda and Oakland outside of Alameda creek, whether the last named cities do not have a prior right for their own supply from the waters of Alameda creek before there can be any diversion to San Francisco. Our people can no more live without water than any other. We must have it. It is absolutely essential, not only to the prosperity, but even to the continued existence of the communities on this side of the bay, and it cannot be tolerated that our only sufficient source of supply should be taken from us by a corporation to sell to another city. And the case is made much worse when the large amount of water furnished by Pescadero, San Gregorio and Butano creeks, and other streams on the same side of the bay, are not utilized for the purpose of supplying San Francisco, or, if they are not sufficient, that that city does not avail itself of Coyote Creek or other creeks in Santa Clara County, or bring this necessary of life from the high Sierras.

Section 1240 of the Code of Civil Procedure provides what property may be taken for public use, and by subdivision 3 it declares that there may be taken "property appropriated to public use, but such property shall not be taken unless for a more necessary public use than that to which it has been already appropriated." We understand that this section of our Code is a statement of a general principle of the law of eminent domain. Taking into consideration all the conditions of water supply for San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda, can there be any more necessary use for the waters of Alameda creek than giving life to the great community for which this creek is the natural supply?

MAY BRING ACTION.

We therefore advise that Oakland may, by judicial proceedings, if no satisfactory arrangement can be made by contract, condemn such of the property of Spring Valley Water Works as may be necessary to give us water. If there is a question as to whether we should have a right to condemn and appropriate the waters of Oakland in their right to condemn and appropriate the waters of Alameda creek, as against any claim that may be set up by the Spring Valley Water Works. That corporation should be notified, and so should the people of San Francisco, that the cities on this side of the bay intend to assert their rights to the waters of the two streams spoken of whenever that water becomes an absolute necessity for our use. All future expenditures made by the Spring Valley Water Works in developing or impounding the waters of those two creeks should be with full notice that Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda know their rights in the premises and will enforce them.

CONCLUSION.

As a result of our investigations your committee is of the opinion that the city of Oakland should take into its own hands the supplying of its inhabitants with water and that the best course of supply this side of the Sierras is that to be found in the Niles gravel bed.

We therefore recommend the construction of an adequate distributing system, the laying of pipe lines to Niles, the purchase from the owners of land on this gravel bed of the right to develop and carry away water for our use, and the construction of pumping plants thereon. Proceedings in the courts should be instituted in all cases where the owners refuse to take fair compensation for their property. We do not believe it necessary to purchase the water rights of a large amount of lands on these gravel beds, but experience will be the best test as to the quantity necessary to give the city all the water needs of the different cities about it.

THE COST.

Our committee, in anticipation of a probable rise in the asking price of land from which water may be taken, has already secured options upon certain lands, which options will be assigned to the city as soon as proceedings are instituted for securing water from those gravel beds. These options have been secured upon the advice of engineers that the lands covered by them are the most suitable for water development.

If it is said that the question is before the Supreme Court as to whether the owner of land in which there is a supply percolating water can take the water from the underground reservoir for the use of a city, our reply is that until the recent decision of Katz vs. Walkinshaw the Supreme Court of this state has uniformly held that underground water percolating through the gravel belongs to the owner of the land and he could do as he pleased with it, and similar decisions have been rendered by the highest courts of most of the States of the Union. The opinion in the case referred to was written by the late Mr. Justice Temple, but the Supreme Court has granted a new hearing thereon, and it is not at all probable that the original opinion will be sustained, as it is in conflict with repeated prior adjudications of our Supreme Court. That tribunal will very soon decide the question. It is, however, the remote contingency, occurring in the doctrine announced by Mr. Justice Temple being affirmed by the Court, then Oakland will have to settle with all of the owners of land affected in any way by the withdrawal of water from this underground reservoir. The amount of the damage done cannot be agreed on, the courts will fix them in condemnation suits.

CASE IN COURT.

The Contra Costa Water Company joined in the petition to the Supreme Court for a rehearing in Katz vs. Walkinshaw, for if the Court should affirm that case, then, of course, the pumping from the Dingley wells can be enjoined, unless the Contra Costa Water Company pays the owners of the property covering the gravel bed. The ultimate expense is, therefore, bound to come back upon Oakland. These water rights must be purchased, whether it buys its water from the Contra Costa Water Company or owns its own plant.

It must not be overlooked, in considering what should be paid to the owners of land covering the Niles Cone, that it should turn out from actual test that Spring Valley Water Works can cut off the inflow into the gravel bed, then these property owners will have no water to sell, for they have already sold their riparian rights to the Spring Valley Water Works, giving to that corporation the right to impound and divert all the waters of the creek. The City of Oakland has, however, the right, in order to get water for its inhabitants, to condemn all the water of Alameda Creek over and above the usual daily flow now diverted by the Spring Valley Water Works. And we believe the City of Oakland may acquire by condemnation, as a "more necessary for public use" the water now being diverted

to San Francisco.

In the opinion of competent engineers that the lands between Niles and the bay, and covering this Cone, will not be affected at all by pumping out the water from the gravel beds below, or by shutting off the inflow from Alameda creek. They say the only possible effect will be to lower the wells bored into the gravel bed, but as this water is only used for domestic purposes, and can only be used for domestic purposes or the farmers living on the land, except in the case of the Contra Costa Water Works and some manufacturing establishments, the amount of damage that Oakland would have to pay would undoubtedly be small.

GRAVEL BEDS.

By resorting first to the gravel beds for water we may avoid conflict with the Spring Valley Water Works, for we may be able to get all we need from these gravel beds notwithstanding anything the Spring Valley Water Works may do. But in the event that the inflow of water to the Niles Cone is shut off, the ownership by Oakland of a distributing system and a pipe line to Niles will be of great advantage, because the city then will be in a position either to make a favorable contract with the Spring Valley Water Works or to proceed by condemnation to acquire a sufficient supply from Alameda creek for our needs.

As a larger amount of water can be obtained from Alameda creek and Calaveras creek than is necessary at present for the use of the people on this side of the bay, there is no reason in law, nor objection from a business point of view, to the City of Oakland entering into a contract with the Spring Valley Water Works whereby the last named corporation shall undertake to supply, at or near Niles, water at a satisfactory rate per million gallons per day, to be diverted at that point into the water works and distributing system belonging to the City of Oakland. If the City of Oakland insists upon its rights we have no doubt that a reasonable arrangement, fair to the Spring Valley Water Works and fair to our City, can be made for diverting water at Niles from Alameda creek for the use of our people.

SPRING VALLEY'S POSITION.

And in case that an arrangement by contract cannot be made with the Spring Valley Water Works we have no doubt that the courts will up hold the people of Oakland in their right to condemn and appropriate the waters of Alameda creek, as against any claim that may be set up by the Spring Valley Water Works. That corporation should be notified, and so should the people of San Francisco, that the cities on this side of the bay intend to assert their rights to the waters of the two streams spoken of whenever that water becomes an absolute necessity for our use. All future expenditures made by the Spring Valley Water Works in developing or impounding the waters of those two creeks should be with full notice that Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda know their rights in the premises and will enforce them.

Before concluding our report we desire to add that the time may come when it will be to the interest of all the people of the Bay of San Francisco, including San Francisco, San Jose, Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley, to bring from the Sierras enough water to meet the needs of all their inhabitants. Whenever concerted action can be taken in that direction by the cities named a cheap and abundant supply of as the water as there is in the world can be obtained. The first cost of the undertaking, however, is so great that even the largest of the cities named will not, probably, for some years to come, undertake it on its own account, unaided by its sister cities. But it is altogether probable that private capital will, in the near future, utilize the waters of one or more of the rivers flowing down the western slope of the Sierras for generating electric power, and then, after using it for that purpose, conduct the water to the bay of San Francisco for the use of the inhabitants of the different cities about it.

THE COST.

We believe the accompanying estimate of City Engineer F. C. Turner, being \$2,751,000 for everything except water rights and necessary real estate outside the city for pumping plants, etc., is a liberal estimate; that it is ample for the construction of a modern and efficient plant, and that he has made allowance for present high prices of materials and labor. We cannot make a close estimate of the cost of acquiring necessary water rights and real estate for pumping plants, but we do not believe it will exceed \$500,000.

It is our opinion that the total cost of the entire system, including the water, can be kept within the sum of \$2,500,000. Herewith are presented the reports of Mr. Hering and Mr. Sanders on the Niles Cone of Mr. Turner on a needed distributing system, and of Mr. Miller on wells in the City Limits of Oakland, and on the distributing system of Contra Costa Water Company.

THE MOST IMPORTANT REQUIREMENT.

Finally your committee desires to say that the most important requisite for securing an adequate supply of water at reasonable cost, is the election to the legislative body of our city of representative men, of character, ability, and firmness. The money for water must be raised by the issue of bonds, and our people will never vote for a bond issue until they know and have confidence in the men who must handle the large sums necessary to make the enterprise a success. There must be negotiations with able corporation managers. A weak council, however honest, cannot compete on equal terms with such men. Our representatives must know when and how to negotiate, and when and how to fight. Our city is in a difficult position, and we cannot get out of it unless we obtain an honest and capable council, all other civic good things will be added unto us.

R. H. CHAMBERLAIN,

JOHN L. HOWARD,

WARREN OLNEY,

SOL KAHN,

JAMES P. TAYLOR.

RUDOLPH HERING'S REPORT.

Oakland, Dec. 30, 1902. To the Citizens' Committee on the Investigation of Water Supply for the City of Oakland, California. Gentlemen: You have requested me to investigate the available sources of subterranean water at Niles and vicinity and to designate the quantity which may be supplied therefrom to the City of Oakland.

After meeting your chairman and obtaining from him particulars, I proceeded to Hayward and went over the territory which is called the Niles Cone and from which it is obtained to supply a stream.

The next day I met your committee and in general outlined what I believed could be done to answer your question within the limited time available. On a subsequent day I examined a large portion of the valley of the Alameda and Calaveras creeks above the canyon through which the water of these two

creeks reaches the cone at the base of the mountain range.

For the purpose to hand you have also placed at my disposal numerous maps, reports and other data bearing upon the question, all of which I have carefully examined. No detailed surveys, borings, soundings or other field measurements have been made by me.

CHARACTER OF GRAVEL.

I have examined the character of this gravel, both in place at the creek and after it had been excavated from near the surface. If the gravel maintains this character throughout its bed, I should say that from one cubic foot it was practicable to withdraw a quantity of water equal to one-sixth of a cubic foot. At its best, one-third of the contents of such gravel consists of voids which may hold water. The sizes of the grains in this case, however, are quite irregular, which reduces the void content, and besides the capillarity will not allow all of the water to be withdrawn. Therefore one-sixth of the total mass, is, in my opinion, about the proper figure here to allow. This reasoning holds good in the case of sand as well as gravel. In the former the water is withdrawn more rapidly, and therefore requires more frequently placed wells and finer strainers than gravel.

PERPETUAL SUPPLY.

To maintain a constant draft of water at any locality there must be from some source a perpetual supply of at least the same quantity of water, which primary source is the rainfall upon the watershed or drainage area above the point where the draft is made. In the present case the area is the watershed of Alameda and Calaveras Creeks above Niles, stated as being about six hundred square miles, and the rainfall is the precipitation upon this area.

From the Rainfall Distribution Map, accompanying a report on irrigation and water supply of California by William Hamilton Hall, State Engineer, I find the precipitation at various points at or near the watershed to be as follows:

Niles, 15.75 inches; Pleasanton, 17.23 inches; Livermore, 13.71 inches; Almonte, 6.85 inches; Mount Diablo, 18.70 inches; Mount Hamilton, 37.16 inches.

From your secretary I have received a statement of the rainfall gauged for 22 years at San Lorenzo Lake or Lake Chabot, which is as follows: the average at this point to be 22.6 inches.

Taking into consideration the extent, character and distribution of the several characteristic parts of this entire watershed, I believe that 20 inches is a fair average to assume for the mean annual rainfall upon it, a figure which is at least sufficiently close for the present purpose.

Of this rain the main part is evaporated from the surface of the ground, or disappears by being absorbed by plants. Another part visibly runs off on the surface into the creek and reaches the head of the Spring Valley Water Works.

The remaining part of the water percolates in and through the soil until it reaches the water table, from which it is finally discharged as spring or escapes in the form of myriads of streams into the open water courses, creeks, ditches or into the bay.

MILLIONS OF GALLONS.

It is therefore clear from the data that we have been given me and from my own examinations, that the Niles Cone has sufficient storage capacity to furnish a daily supply of 15 million gallons throughout a whole year without any replenishment whatever.

We have now to examine into the important connecting link between the delivery of the water over the dam above Niles, and the storage of the same in the Niles Cone.

It has been concluded above that under present conditions of development there may be 47 million gallons of water per day or 17,288 million gallons per annum westing over the Spring Valley Water Works dam in dry years, with a remote possibility that occasionally there might be perhaps but one-half this amount, or even still less. It has also been found that the storage capacity of the Niles Cone is sufficient to withdraw therefore 47 million gallons annually, leaving 15 million gallons for one whole year without any replenishment whatever.

The limits for the present problem of the present flood waters of the creek to the gravel beneath, which transfers should be sufficiently rapid to utilize as far as possible the full capacity, both of the available source of water and of the storage reservoir.

The only local facts that seem to be available for the purpose of throwing light upon this question, are certain gaugings made by George F. Allard, C. E., and which are obtained from testimony he gave in this city on January 18th, 1901. He reports that his gaugings on December 17th, 1896 showed a lot of water in the creek between Bed Rock Dam and Bell Ranch Bridge, of 25,500,000 gallons per day, but that the water in the river on that day was spreading over only one-sixth of the width of the entire bed.

ESTIMATE OF WATER.

From this and other information he makes an estimate of the amount of water, which, during the rainy season, would percolate into the gravel between the above points. After determining the average depth of the surface and permeability of the soil, on the existing ground water development, and on the amount of vegetation covering the area. My best judgment would divide the annual rainfall of 20 inches into not over two and two-thirds inches of surface runoff under present conditions of development, one-half inch for ground water runoff, and 17 inches for infiltration.

We have the following Mount Hamilton observations: 1887-88, -17.66 inches; 1888-89, 25.73 inches.

For these two periods of drought I do not believe we should assume an annual average for the entire watershed in question of more than 17 inches, which in my opinion would be liberal allowance.

The foregoing division of the rainfall into evaporation and runoff, when referred to this small rainfall, would, in my judgment, give not over one and three-fourths inches for the surface runoff, one-fourth inch for the ground water runoff, and about 13 inches for evaporation.

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The amount diverted into the conduit, I estimate, to be 48 days this would be 1,000 million gallons per day; for 48 days this would be 4,800 million gallons as filtering into the gravel during this time.

The average daily flow of the creek during the time when Mr. Allard made his estimate, is stated by him to have been about a thousand million gallons. He also reports that below the Niles bridge, the creek becomes dry soon after the cessation of rains and remains dry all summer, and gives it as his opinion that the total amount of water passing over the Water Works dam for one year, after deducting the amount diverted into the conduit, was about 5,881 million gallons. I have no reason to question these deductions.

As the rate of consumption is 16 million gallons per day, it appears, assuming Mr. Allard's deduction to be correct, that during the single dry year of 1887-88 there would have been enough infiltration to replenish the entire amount withdrawn. Assuming that the rate of infiltration had been only one hundred million gallons a day for 48 days, there would have been a partial withdrawal of the storage reserve of only 65 million gallons, a small amount compared with the total reserve, not to speak of the infiltration during the remaining part of the year.

In the practice of water and sewage infiltration through gravel and sand, a large experience has been gained with the rates at which water will pass through porous materials. The character of sand best suited for such purposes might be popularly characterized as equal to that of good mortar sand. The rate of percolation of average river water for the present purpose through this material may be taken at four million gallons per acre per day, providing the surface sand is kept in a fairly clean condition, which the flowing water of the creek, and some special attention could accomplish.

We are therefore confined to the consideration of the water which flows over the Spring Valley Water Works dam, or, in the usual term, is wasted after the corporation's conduit is filled.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water from a two-inch runoff on six hundred square miles is 2,787,940,000 cubic feet, or 20,000 million gallons per annum or say 57 million gallons per day, uniformly distributed as to time. Determining the quantity withdrawn by the water works, let us suppose it to be the present maximum of ten million gallons, per day, which the creek will be unable to supply even at a rate of 47 million gallons per day or 17,288 million gallons per annum.

To utilize this water, as much of it as practicable must be held back and temporarily stored, and not discharged into the San Francisco bay as at present by the water works, after it emerges from the Niles Cone, and is sent to the City of Oakland.

After meeting your chairman and obtaining from him particulars, I proceeded to Hayward and went over the territory which is called the Niles Cone and from which it is obtained to supply a stream.

The next day I met your committee and in general outlined what I believed could be done to answer your question within the limited time available. On a subsequent day I examined a large portion of the valley of the Alameda and Calaveras creeks above the canyon through which the water of these two

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CLEVER ATTRACTIONS FOR THE LOCAL PLAYGOERS.

"The Telephone Girl" Makes a Hit at the Macdonough
—New Stock Company at the Dewey—
Bills at Other Theaters.

There was a large attendance last evening at the initial performance of "The Telephone Girl" at the Macdonough Theater, and another good house is expected for tonight.

"The Telephone Girl" is the most successful one of the many New York Casino successes. All of the prominent cities of the country have been played in during the past six seasons, beginning with New York at the Casino, where it enjoyed a most phenomenal run of over two hundred and fifty nights. It was accorded a most enthusiastic reception, and it seems not to have surrendered one jot of its popularity.

"The Telephone Girl" is in two acts, distaste Kerker's tuneful melodies persuade them and no music taking music was ever written or evolved. The book, by H. M. Morton, who in collaboration with Mr. Kerker, is responsible for "The Love Slave," "In Gay New York," "The Belle of New York," and numerous other highly successful Casino productions, is bright and witty.

NEW PLAY WILL BE
SEEN AT MACDONOUGH

entirely new play with a familiar will be presented at the Macdonough theater next Sunday, for three nights.

Coast, and has a strong following of friends. This two-star cast will be supported by the best professional talent to be obtained, and that the opening bill will please you is an assured fact.

NEW BILL FOR THE NOVELTY THEATER

The bill at the Novelty Theater for the week beginning January 12 will embrace such notables as Harron and Doane in "Little William's First Music Lesson"; Mid Thornehill, the all-around comedian; Walter Perry, the jester; Francis Arayne, illustrated singer; Petronella D. Assille, violin soloist, and an entirely new exhibition of moving pictures. The new electric piano will be in position the coming week and will be located in the corner to dispense music of latest selections. Manager Lubelski has representatives in various parts of the country on the lookout for the best talent obtainable.

TIVOLI PATRONS WILL
WITNESS A GOOD SHOW

There is no let up to the run of "Jack and the Beanstalk" at the Tivoli, the house being crowded nightly by people intent on enjoying a hearty laugh, and who wish to listen to the brightest bunch

of songs that have been heard here in many moons. New features are being constantly introduced in the way of verses, songs and dance figures, and the show is kept up to the standard set in the beginning. Hartman, Webb, Annie Myers and Joe Fogarty furnish a lot of clean fun, and Bertha Davis, Arthur C. Birmingham, Frances Gibson, the little Cossies and some gay numbers. The children of sketchy have taken a great interest in the doings of the Gians (Tom Nanner) and the adventuresome Jack. When the people tire of the holiday place, the Tivoli management intends to make a great production of "The Mikado." Gilbert and Sullivan's masterpiece. This opera has not been seen here for a number of years, and has numberless admirers. It will be mounted in brilliant style, and the costumes will be elaborate. A big cast will participate.

NANCY O'NEIL AT
THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Nancy O'Neil in the greatest of Shakespearean tragedies, "Macbeth," is announced for next week at the Grand Opera House, commencing Monday evening. In "Lady Macbeth," the famous young American tragedienne is supplied with a role that calls for the exercise of her most powers, and it can be readily imagined that she will endow the character with a reading different from that to which San Francisco theater-goers have been accustomed. Miss O'Neil can be depended upon to infuse the distinctiveness of her own individuality into her portrayals, and the wife of the "Duke of Cawdor" is one of those creations of the drama which invite variation. Ambitious, she is intrusted with leading roles.

ALL PLAY "ROSEDALE"
AT DEWEY THEATER

will be a red letter day next Monday at the Dewey Theater, the popular play-house. There will be a new bill and the new company with the new painting and lighting. In fact, everything is new, the name, "Dewey Theater." Mr. J. B. Reynolds, the new leading man late of the Republic Theater of San Francisco, will surprise and please you. His personal magnetism while on stage is something unusual, and his interpretation of the long and varied parts he has played will be of a distinct gain on his part. Miss Catherine Carval, the new leading lady, has appeared in most of the stock houses on the Pacific

Treat Hunt, the new leading lady, of whom reports speak glowingly, will make her first appearance.

TYNDALL COMING

TO MACDONOUGH

Dr. Alexander J. McIvor-Tyndall, the famous telepathist, who has been specially engaged to give a demonstration of his mysterious powers at the Macdonough Theater next Thursday evening, January 15, has had some weirdly interesting experiences, one of the most unusual of which occurred in Seattle, Wash., some seven years ago. The feats of the great thought reader were the talk of the Pacific Coast. During a conversation one night at the Panter Club, Herman Hiller, then a prominent business man of Seattle, made a wager of \$1000 that Tyndall couldn't open his safe by reading the combination through his (Hiller's) mind. The wager was accepted, and Tyndall, being securely blindfolded, they started in the direction of Hiller's place of business. Tyndall leading the way at the front, neck piece. Arriving at the door they, of course, were locked. Instantly, without a word being uttered, the mystic reached into Hiller's pocket and extracted a bunch of keys. Selecting the correct one, he quickly opened the door, located the safe, and in the space of a few seconds the safe was open and the bet won. At this point a new policeman on the force seeing a dim light in the rear of the office and anxious to make a record for himself, instantly conceived the idea of burglars, rushed in promptly, arrested them and marched them to the station at the point of a revolver. Here they were recognized by Chief Rogers and released, much to the chagrin of the new policeman.

Those who have investigated psychical phenomena are convinced that the great phenomena are combined that the power of thought transference and psychical impressions are real. It is wonderful how far Tyndall has developed in McIvor-Tyndall to a remarkable degree, enabling him to perform feats which to the average mind are inexplicable and almost uncanny.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of cut and thrust that cannot be cured by our skill. Dr. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Proprietary, Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J.

Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business

transactions and financially able to car-

ry out any obligations made by their firm,

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists,

Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,

Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catapulm is taken internally,

acting directly upon the blood and mu-

cosus surfaces of the system. Price 75c

per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testi-

monials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Prof. Bothwell Browne.

School of dancing, fencing and grace culture. Classes Wednesdays. Juveniles, 3 P. M.; adults, 8 P. M. Call and take a free lesson. Forester Hall, Thirteenth and Clay streets.

A False Report.

It is being circulated that Sam H. Slaus has

retired from business on account of the

H. Slaus is still in business at 1111

South and Washington. Telephone Main 354. Orders for wood or coal promptly attended to.

Newly Opened.

Miss Emma Glover and Miss T. Griffin

have opened hairdressing and manicuring

parlors at 1019 Washington st., room 4.

Dr. Wong Hin

The famous Herb Doctor, for 4 years past at 115-117 Mason street, San Francisco, has removed to 867 Geary, near Leavenworth. Treats all diseases of the human body. Testimonials at office.

WIN \$500 EASY.

Our opponents in the business of selling soda water are sending out men (without any more principle than their employers) with stories that the water sold in our small bottles (2 dozen in a box) is not a Napa Soda Water. We pay \$500 to any one who will prove that the water is not a soda water from Napa county. Everybody's drinks "Priest's Napa," the best soda water. Priest's Napa Valley Mineral Water Co., St. Helena, Napa Co. Cat. Wm. P. Courtney, agent. Tel. John 580.

"The Plaza" handsome barber shop on the Coast now open at 477 Fourteenth street.

C. W. Kinsey, Dealer in New Style

Household Furniture, Carpets,

Ranges, Etc.

Modern furniture bought, exchanged or sold on installment payments. Cash discount 10 per cent from installment price. 402-404 Thirteenth street, Oakland.

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622 MARKET ST.

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Fall and Winter Patterns

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Electric Supplies and Repairing of

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Real Estate 1006 Broadway

\$3,750—New colonial 9 room house, 36th

st., near West.

5 acres just beyond Fruitvale, near San

Leandro (40), an exceptional bargain.

\$1,600. Property taken for mortgage; six

room cottage; near 22d and West.

\$2,500—6 room cottage; lot 33x125; rent \$30;

fine neighborhood; near 11th and Chestnut.

\$2,500—6 room cottage; within Cali Dis-

trict; Kirkham near 12th; lot 33x125.

Loans Negotiated

H. M. HOWARD, Proprietor

Manufacturer of Carriages and Wagons.

All Kinds of Blacksmithing and Repairing.

New and Second-hand Rigs. All

Kinds of Rubber Tires Put On.

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Central COAL Co.

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WOOD, COAL, HAY, GRAIN

COAL OIL.

15th and Clay Street, Oakland.

All Orders Promptly Attended to.

CALIFORNIA

CARRIAGE WORKS

T. Dahl & Co.

Manufacturers of

AWNINGS, TENTS, FLAGS,

Horse, Wagon and

Merchandise Covers

Yacht Sails Made and Repaired.

Floor Covers and Sidewalk Canopies for rent

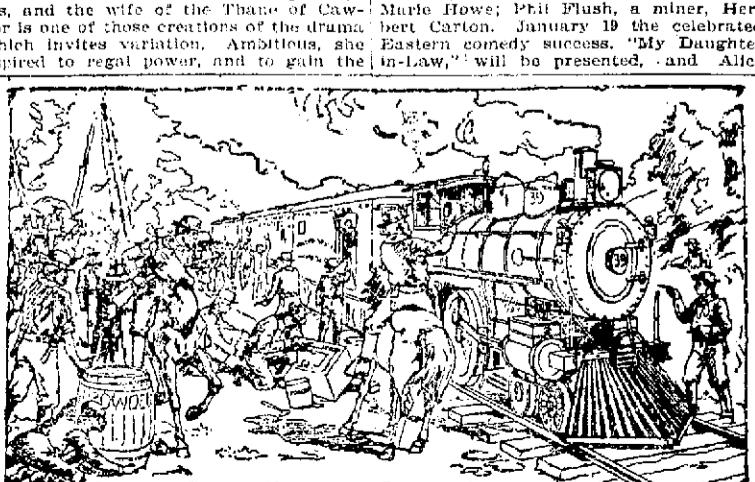
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560 SEVENTH STREET

Block from Washington

OAKLAND

Established over 100 years.



JAMES BOYS IN MISSOURI.

Treat Hunt, the new leading lady, of whom reports speak glowingly, will make her first appearance.

TYNDALL COMING

TO MACDONOUGH

Dr. Alexander J. McIvor-Tyndall, the famous telepathist, who has been specially engaged to give a demonstration of his mysterious powers at the Macdonough Theater next Thursday evening, January 15, has had some weirdly interesting experiences, one of the most unusual of which occurred in Seattle, Wash., some seven years ago. The feats of the great thought reader were the talk of the Pacific Coast. During a conversation one night at the Panter Club, Herman Hiller, then a prominent business man of Seattle, made a wager of \$1000 that Tyndall couldn't open his safe by reading the combination through his (Hiller's) mind. The wager was accepted, and Tyndall, being securely blindfolded, they started in the direction of Hiller's place of business. Tyndall leading the way at the front, neck piece. Arriving at the door they, of course, were locked. Instantly, without a word being uttered, the mystic reached into Hiller's pocket and extracted a bunch of keys. Selecting the correct one, he quickly opened the door, located the safe, and in the space of a few seconds the safe was open and the bet won. At this point a new policeman on the force seeing a dim light in the rear of the office and anxious to make a record for himself, instantly conceived the idea of burglars, rushed in promptly, arrested them and marched them to the station at the point of a revolver. Here they were recognized by Chief Rogers and released, much to the chagrin of the new policeman.

Those who have investigated psychical phenomena are convinced that the great

phenomena are combined that the power

of thought transference and psychical

impressions are real. It is wonderful

how far Tyndall has developed in McIvor-Tyndall to a remarkable degree, enabling him to perform feats which to the average mind are inexplicable and almost un-

canny.</

JACK CARRIG ARRIVES FROM THE EAST.

Harry Corbett Talks Fight With Delaney—Baseball Games—Handball Tournament—Umpires Must Decide.

Jack Carrig, the light-weight, who is to fight Rufe Turner of Stockton before the Acme Club on the 22d of this month, arrived in this city last night from Chicago.

Carrig is a husky looking chap, and although but twenty-six years of age, has fought nearly a hundred battles and has proved the victor in nearly all of them.

The scene of most of his fights has been in New York and Boston. He has been in the ring since '96, and is perfectly able to take care of himself with any man of his weight.

A telegram was received by Manager Billy Lavigne of the Acme Club last night from Rufe Turner, saying that the posting of the forfeits would be made at Corbett's this afternoon, when he (Turner) would be present to arrange the other details. The colored fighter has been his own manager the past two weeks, and attends to all his fight arrangements.

It has not been decided yet whether Carrig will make his preparations for the fight. Croll's Gardens are very crowded just at present with youngsters who have approached battles, and Carrig may either train with Louis Long at the Reliance Club, or he may use the Acme Club gymnasium.

At any rate, he will need but very little conditioning, as he appears to be in the best of shape and is already within the weight limit.

Rufe Turner has already begun training at his home in Stockton, and will remain there until the day of the fight.

Manager Lavigne has selected two good preliminaries to the main event. Jackers Worthington and Sennith will go eight rounds at 122 pounds, and Frank Raphael and George Brown will box four rounds at 140 pounds.

HARRY CORBETT VISITS BILLY DELANEY

CROSSES THE BAY TO TALK OVER PLANS FOR A FIGHT WITH JEFFREY.

Harry Corbett was a visitor in this city yesterday afternoon, his visit being with Billy Delaney in regard to the offer of the Hares Valley Club for a bout between Champion Jeffries and Jim Corbett.

Delaney said that it would be impossible to make any arrangements for the fight, as he was to leave in a week or two to see Jeffries and talk the matter over with him.

Until that time the matter would have to stand as at present, for Delaney is loath to make the match for the champion until he sees that individual personally.

Corbett went away much disappointed, as he was in hopes that he could wire Jim that all was settled.

AMERICANS WIN FROM THE NATIONALS

VISITORS PLAY A SLOW BALL GAME, FULL OF RUNS AND HITS.

The visiting big league teams seemed to forget themselves yesterday afternoon, and as a result the ball contest was rather slow and uninteresting, although the Americans made ten tallies and the Nationals finished with six.

Both the pitchers and the fielders did not try very hard to prevent the score from increasing, and the former were content with just tossing the ball toward the batter. Two home runs were productive of the game.

Ten runs out of nine hits in three innings was a result of the dragging game. The Nationals scattered their runs through the whole nine innings, and while they outhit the winners, their blunders were usually at the wrong time.

HANDBALL GAMES IN ALAMEDA

PLAY WILL BE COMMENCED NEXT WEEK AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS.

The students of the Alameda High School have arranged a handball tournament, to be commenced next week.

The players will be made up into teams and the contests will be decided by the best two out of three games.

The following entries have been made so far: Chester Jamieson and Leland Scott, Reuben Salisbury and Lawrence Hubbard, Walter Hover and Frank Krueke, Sidney Simon and John Parker, Raymond Perry and Stephen Oots, Norman D'Evelyn and Harold Keys, Will Holtz and Daly, Frank O'Brien and Ed Allen.

UMPIRES MUST DECIDE TODAY

O'CONNELL AND M'DONALD WILL PROBABLY CHOOSE TO REMAIN WITH US.

Today Umpires Jack O'Connell and Jim McDonald are to give their answers to President Moran of the Pacific Coast Baseball League, whether or not they will accept the salary offered them to umpire the coming season.

It is known that the scout for the Pacific Northwest League proffered the umpires a job in his league, but it can be

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Central Bank

Broadway and Fourteenth Streets, OAKLAND, CAL.

Authorized Capital \$1,000,000.00. Capital fully paid up \$100,000. Reserve fund and undivided profits \$20,000.

THOMAS CRELLEN, President; W. P. STEELE, Vice President; H. C. MORRIS, Cashier; H. M. BARRY, Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS: Charles D. Pierce, Anson E. Blake, J. W. Phillips, George C. Perkins, W. G. Immler, George D. Metcalf, Thomas Crelle, W. S. Phelps, E. B. Morris, S. T. Alexander.

Transacts a General Banking Business. Interested in Commercial, Manufacturing, and Real Estate, and Approves Loans made on real estate and approved stocks. Buys and sells exchange on all the principal cities of the United States and Europe. Correspondents—First National Bank, San Francisco; Chase National Bank, New York; Metropolitan National Bank, Chicago.

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Corner Broadway and Ninth Sts.

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Capital Fully Paid \$300,000.00 Reserve Fund 150,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: William G. Henshaw, Vice President; R. S. Farrelly, A. E. H. Cramer, C. E. Palmer, H. W. Meek, Chas. T. Rodolph, Thomas Crelle, Shelby F. Martin, W. W. Henshaw, George E. Grant.

W. M. HENSHAW, President; C. E. PALMER, Vice President; C. E. H. CRAMER, Cashier.

Exchange on Eastern and Foreign Cities.

Money orders available in all parts of the United States for safe at low rates of interest allowed on all savings deposits remaining three calendar months.

No entrance fee.

Remittances from the country may be made by express or checked on banks in San Francisco, and books will be returned.

The League Schedule and Score Book, which should have been ready last Sunday, will be distributed at the games. Everyone can get one of these handy little pocketbooks.

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The League Schedule and Score Book,

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF

The Oakland Bank of Savings

DECEMBER 31, 1902

ASSETS

1 Cash on hand and in Banks.....	\$ 655,989 74
2 United States Government Bonds 1,956,590 00	
	\$2,612,579 74

3 Bonds secured by first mortgage on real estate within this State, and Municipal and other Bonds, Stocks and Warrants.....	2,894,437 50
4 Loans secured by Bonds and Stocks, and on personal security.....	734,719 49
5 Loans secured by first mortgage on real estate in this State.....	3,465,755 37
6 Real Estate in the Counties of Alameda, Tulare, Fresno and Colusa.....	54,334 60
7 Bank Building and Lot (including Safe Deposit Vaults), corner Twelfth Street and Broadway, Oakland.....	165,000 00
	\$9,926,826 70

LIABILITIES

1 To Depositors, said Corporation owes Deposits amounting to.....	\$ 9,252,643 24
2 To Stockholders, the amount of the Capital Stock	480,000 00
3 Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	194,183 46
	\$9,926,826 70

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Commercial Deposits received subject to check.

Savings Accounts with semi-annual interest dividends.

Letters of Credit for use of travelers.

Loans on Real Estate and approved collateral.

Safe Deposit Vaults convenient and secure.

We invite You to do Your Banking With Us.

Thirty-five Years of Honorable Dealing in the community entitle us to your confidence, and our ample resources assure you of our ability to grant you every accommodation consistent with conservative banking.

ISAAC L. REQUA, President

W. W. GARTHWAITE, Cashier

HENRY ROGERS, Vice President

E. C. HAGAR, Assistant Cashier.

LITERARY NOTES OF INTEREST.

JANUARY MAGAZINES HAVE SOME SPLENDID STORIES AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Cosmopolitan for January has gone something over the average. It is full of good things, prominent among which is an article on the great financier J. Pierpont Morgan. The edition is profusely illustrated and contains an additional feature in the way of some clever cartoons on events of international moment. It is published in Irvington, New York.

GUNTON'S MAGAZINE.

Gunton's January edition will be appreciated by students everywhere. It is alive with subjects of interest, and its tributes to the late Thomas B. Reed cannot fail of appreciation by any American citizen. It is published in New York city.

CASSIER'S MAGAZINE.

The article "Electric Power in India" is calculated to catch the attention of any one with a mechanical mind. The article is well written and illustrated with clear half-tones. Both the article and the pictures treat of the incidents relative to the introduction of electric power in that land. Cassier's is devoted to machinery and the mechanical arts. It is published in New York.

THE CRITIC.

The Critic comes this month full of crisp, concise and interesting reading. To the admirer of Samuel L. Clemens, "Mark Twain," the current number will be doubly welcome, as it contains a sketch of the virile humorist and a portrait of him at 67, drawn by Everett Shinn. The Critic is published in New York city by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE OUTLOOK.

Hon. John D. Long contributes an article for the Outlook this week on the "American Navy." The article deals with the education of the U. S. navy of the present day and a comparison with that of the past. Eighty-nine pages of good readable matter is to be found between the covers of this edition. This popular periodical is from New York city.

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE.

Seventy-five pages of the National Geographical Magazine this month are devoted to the names and addresses of

EVERY BOOK REVIEWED IN THIS PAPER CAN BE OBTAINED AT

SMITH BROS.

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BET. 8TH AND 10TH STS.

20 PER CENT BELOW

PRICES CHARGED BY PUBLISHERS

ENDEAVORERS TO HOLD A BIG MEETING.

ALAMEDA COUNTY CONVENTION WILL BE HELD IN BERKELEY.

The next Alameda County Convention of Christian Endeavorers is to be held at the First Presbyterian Church in Berkeley Saturday, February 14.

The program committee appointed by President Bird of the County Union has planned three meetings, and the program has taken somewhat definite shape. The convention theme will be "Christ Triumphant." The afternoon session will open at 3 o'clock and will consist of four fifteen-minute addresses: "Christ in the Individual Life," "In the Home Life," "In the Business Life," and "In the Social Life." Two of these speakers have been secured, Mr. J. B. Rhodes, General Secretary of the University of California, Y. M. C. A., and Mr. J. B. White, State Secretary of Christian Endeavor. Following these addresses will be a conference conducted by Clarence E. Eberman, International Secretary of Christian Endeavor. The Endeavorers were fortunate in having Secretary Eberman here a year ago, and are again fortunate in having a chance to meet the new field secretary. The conference and question box has been conducted successfully at other places by Mr. Eberman, and it will be worth while to make special effort to attend this general conference.

The afternoon session will close at 5:30 o'clock and will be followed by the customary basket lunch. It is hoped to make this part as especially attractive.

The Presbyterian society has a banquet room, which will accommodate between three and four hundred people. The Berkeley societies will furnish coffee for all and luncheon for the invited guests; every one else is expected to bring their own lunch. Special invitations have been sent to ex-county presidents and to State officers. Toasts will follow the luncheon and some good sparkling jolly toasts may be expected. A short reception to Mr. and Mrs. Eberman will be held directly after the toasts.

The evening session will open at 7:15 o'clock with short praise and devotional service, and the induction of the new county officers. There will be but two addresses in the evening, by Dr. Work and Mr. Eberman. Dr. Work is the new pastor of the Presbyterian Church where the convention is to be held, having lately come from Dayton, Ohio.

The convention will close with a general service, conducted probably by the State President.

As to the music, the committee is planning for eight special pieces. Most of these have already been secured and promise to be one of the most attractive parts of the program.

An entertainment committee has been appointed by the president of the Berkeley Presbyterian Society, the chairman of which is Miss Mabel A. Averill, Chamberlain and Berkeley. Dolegues desire to remain over night in Berkeley should send their names and addresses to her that they may be provided for.

The prospects are bright for a good convention. Let each Endeavorer strive to make it the best that has yet been held. Let each one tell his friends about it, not forgetting to mention that Mr. Eberman will be there, and above all, pray for its success.

Berkeley City Union has elected the following officers: President, Miss Margaret Smith; vice-president, Mr. H. W. Miller; secretary, Mr. Cady; treasurer, Mr. Douglass Smith.

The City Union has recognized the work of the local committee at its last meeting. The president's work will be the subject of the next session, as these conferences are proving helpful and interesting.

Christmas night was the regular night for the First Congregational Christian Endeavor Society of Berkeley to provide the entertainment at the Seamen's Rest in Oakland. They invited the City Union to join them and they, in conjunction with the union, presented each one of the forty seamen present that night with a red letter Testament, writing the name of each sailor on the leaf. Each face lighted up with delight as his name was called and he was handed a Bible.

The new officers of Pilgrim Christian Endeavor Society were installed by the pastor, Rev. R. C. Brooks, at the evening service last Sunday.

The topic for the Christian Endeavor

IS A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

The Principal Asset of the Successful Business Man.

The head of the largest meat packing industry in the world, for many years prior to his death, never traveled without his physician; everywhere he was accompanied by his medical adviser; he hired him for his exclusive attendance by the year, and considered the large salary paid for such service as a part of his business investment. He did not do this because he was a hypochondriac, in constant fear of illness and death; on the contrary he was an exceptionally robust man, but he realized that the principal asset in his enormous business was his own personal health, and to keep physically and mentally well and strong was a business proposition, pure and simple.

It is so with every business man and woman. A slight cold in the head or throat may pass off in a few days, if it may develop into Pneumonia, Chronic Cataract, or an irritating throat trouble; in any event its departure should be hastened by some simple antiseptic preparation like Stuart's Cataract Tablets, which are dissolved in the mouth and thus reach and destroy the germs of Cataract, Pneumonia, Consumption, before they have a chance to propagate and thrive in the inflamed mucous membranes of the nose and throat.

To burden the stomach with drugs and stimulants is a foolish and often dangerous way to combat a cold, because stimulants are always followed by consequent depression and where there is an anæstheticity to Pneumonia, increases the danger by increasing the heart's action.

A popular school teacher in Pittsburgh writes: "I am a walking advertisement for Stuart's Cataract Tablets; the change from a crowded steam heated school room to a raw, chill out doors kept me nursing colds in the head and throat from fall to spring. Throat irritation made it difficult for me to read or speak and conduct my classes. My druggist, with whom I spent a large part of my salary for cough lozenges and potash tablets, one day advised me to try Stuart's Cataract Tablets and I shall never cease to thank him.

Joseph Phineas Orphanage.

Mission San Jose, Cal. Jan. 7, 1903.

The Dominican Sisters of the Josephine Orphanage, Mission San Jose, hereby give notice that they have admitted into the Orphanage since the last publication in October 1902, the following children:

Whole Orphans—Kathy Edward Herbert, aged 3 years, 7 months; Kelley Edward Herbert, aged 2 years, 1 month; Mack Mary Foy, aged 2 years, 10 months.

Half Orphans—Foy Amalia, aged 13 years; Foy Leonard, aged 4 years; Eliza Mary, aged 12 years.

meetings on Sunday, January 11, is "Bringing Others to Christ." There are one or two thoughts on the subject: "We must get over the thought that it is only the preacher's business to win souls. We are all to be preachers, when it comes to that, and every home, our house, or our school, or workshop, or even the street, becomes a church and a pulpit."

"It is a question of how spiritual our friendship is that determines the effort we make to win our friends to Christ. Yet the one purpose that language was granted man was this. It was not to trade with each other, or to induce others to adopt our earthly fashions, but to persuade them to follow out the heavenly fashions and to become acquainted with the Saviour."

"Heaven's gates is shut to him who comes alone. Save thou soul and it shall save thine own."

ALLIGATORS AS BOATMATES.

Experience With One That Had Been Apparently Killed Several Times.

Alligators move rapidly under water, are hard to see, harder to hit, and the harpoon will penetrate only the least accessible portions of the body. Nor does the title to the hide necessarily pass with striking fast the weapon.

One afternoon in the Chesapeake Bay river I was pulled ashore alive, towed me up and down the stream for an hour or two and then sunk in its deepest part. I pulled on the line until the boat was directly over him and stirred him up with the harpoon pole. He rolled himself up on the line in the manner peculiar to sharks and alligators, and banged the boat suggestively. We rowed to the bank and, making fast to some bushes, hauled in the line until we succeeded in worrying him nearly to the boat, when he rose to the surface and attacked us with open mouth. We repelled the attack with harpoon pole and rifle. The former was promptly bitten in three places, but the latter apparently finished him. It was so nearly dark that we decided to carry him in the skiff a mile up the river to where our boat was anchored. We had to cut the cord of the boat, and together managed to lift the head of the alligator aboard and tie it.

We then tied the other end, when the reptile came to life and landed a blow with his tail which lifted me out of the skiff into the saw grass, with the breath knocked out of my body, and my hand and face badly cut by the grass.

Boat and boatman were capsized. As my rifle had fortunately been left upon the bank, I was able to kill the alligator again. We secured him by floating the boat under him and then bailing it out. The alligator completely filled the boat, so that my companion and I sat upon his back as we paddled down the river with gunwales unpleasantly near the water.

It was becoming dark and the water around us was becoming live with alligators. While we were reflecting upon our overburdened condition, our alligator completely filled the boat, so that we paddled out and shifted ballast until water poured over the gunwales. We quickly balanced the boat, only to see it again disturbed and to ship more water. A scramble for the shore followed, when we reached without capsizing and where we left our victim for the night after again killing him. In the morning our buzzard friend from the Mississippi river, surrounded by his family, was sitting above him in the tree waiting for us to attend to our carving duties.

There are drawbacks to hunting in the Great Cypress Swamp. Even natives have been lost and died in its recesses. It is bounded on the east by the Everglades and on the west by a series of impenetrable mangrove thickets, alternating with deep channels. If lost one should turn his face firmly to the north, and as a guide remarked to me "ought to get somewhere in three or four days."

From Country Life in America.

SANDOW'S MAGAZINE.

Published in the interest of physical mankind, is the above publication. It is given to athletics, physical culture and sports. Several excellent pictures of prominent athletes are reproduced, among them "Rube" Waddell, the famous ball-tosser, J. F. Bacon, who is so much at home on skates, and a number of other prominent people in amateur sports. Sandow's Magazine comes from Boston, Mass.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

Harper's Weekly needs no recommendation this week. It is always newsy and up to the time. It contains sixteen pages of comment, included in which is a graphic sketch on the Venezuela matter and some good cartoons on political events. A large cut of George B. Cortelyou, the secretary to the President, adorns the inside of the cover. It is from the press of Harper & Brothers of New York.

NATIONAL RECIPROCITY.

National Reciprocity is the title of a publication which comes from the National Reciprocity League of Chicago. The December number, which is just off the press, deals with the question of national reciprocity and contains an extended eulogy of President Roosevelt.

THE FORUM.

The quarterly issue of the Forum is out with over 150 pages of good substantial reading. This latest edition features two articles, "Waterways: an Economic Necessity," by Prof. Lewis M. Haupt, and "The Passing of the American Indian," by Thomas F. Millard. The Forum is published in New York.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The Atlantic Monthly, published by Houghton, Mifflin Company of Boston, Mass., is out before the public in its January dress. In all about twenty-five good articles appear within its pages.

THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Considerable space is given in the December issue of the Literary Digest to the cartoons of the once famous Nast. A number of these are reproduced in this publication. Another interesting feature is "Mark Twain on Christian Science" which will be read by every one, believer or otherwise.

This magazine comes from New York city.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

Among other publications worthy of mention which have arrived within the past few days are the following: The Living Age, published in Boston, Mass.; the New Century, from Point Loma in Southern California, and the Whitier Boys' and Girls' Magazine, which is published by the students at the Whitier School of Industry in this State.

EGG SANDWICHES.

An excellent sandwich is made by boiling hard as many eggs as the desired number of sandwiches; chop fine while hot, with one teaspoonful of butter for each egg; season to taste with salt, black pepper, cayenne pepper or paprika. A small pinch of curry to each egg is often a tasty addition. Let the mixture cool. Slice the bread thin, and place the prepared egg between the slices.

COUCHES, BED SOFAS.

Odd Rockers, one holiday gift for Ma or Pa. See them at H. Schellhaas, corner 11th and Franklin streets.

WOMEN WRITERS--THEY WANT TO MARRY

WRITERS AND THEIR NAMES.

Hundreds of people have indulged in fruitless speculation as to the reason for the choice of pen names by so many of the authors of the past and present day. Why, it has been stated, should the late Charles Kingsley's talented daughter choose to be known as *Lucie Malet*? According to her own confession, her modesty was the motive which induced her to conceal her identity, so that any failure on her part should not dim the luster of her father's fame. For this reason she combined the names of two clever women in her family, one of whom was *Mary Lucas*, the maiden name of her father's mother, and the other *Alice Malet*, the grandmother's aunt, both of which names she has thus rescued from oblivion.

With women writers the fear of family criticism seems to have been responsible for many assumed names, says Allan Sutherland. Mrs. Alexander, for instance, the author of "The Wooing O'!" and other delightful novels, adopted the Christian name of her husband, Alexander Hector, and under

this mask won her fame before he was aware that she had written a line, and Madame Sarah Grand, knowing that her husband, Surgeon McFall, did not approve of her views, concealed her identity under the name now so widely known, and which she chose on account of its plainness.

It is curious, by the way, how many women authors have selected unattractive and even ugly pen names. Olive Schreiner won her laurels under the almost repellent name of Ralph Iron; Mrs. Craigie chose to be known as John Oliver Hobbes, deliberately selecting the least attractive name she could think of, so that it might not be recognized as a woman's choice, and that it might warn her against any yielding to womanly sentimentality in her writing; and for similar reasons Mrs. Arthur Stannard presented herself to the public as John Strange Winter, as unfeeminine a name as one could easily conceive.

Many writers have reduced the mystery of their nom de plume to the utmost, by simply using their Christian names, as: Mrs. Thomas Anstey

Guthrie, who chose to be known as F. Anstey; Forbes Phillips, as Athol Forbes; Anthony Hope Hawkins, as Anthony Hope; and A. R. Hope Moncrieff, as Ascott R. Hope. It is curious to observe how almost invariably the pen names of women writers are either avowedly masculine or without indication of sex, as George Eliot, Maxwell Grey and G. M. Hutton (Mrs. Mona Caird).

THEY WANT TO MARRY.

Clarett B. Simpson writes to Postmaster Cromwell of Tacoma from Troy, N. Y., that she and twenty other Troy girls have formed a matrimonial club with the object of providing wives for Pacific coast men. The club is the result of a story circulated in the East that 500 men of Tacoma and other coast cities were in need of wives.

Miss Simpson is president of the club, which, she says, will choose by lot the members who shall marry first.

Their plan is to forward to Postmaster Cromwell photographs of the girls thus selected and have him distribute them among the men wanting wives.

Mr. Clemens by the cry of the leadman on a Mississippi boat when the lead indicated that the boat was in shallow water; Rev. John Watson arrived at Ian Maclarens by using the Gaelic form of John and adding his mother's name of Maclarens; and Max O'Reilly made a combination of his grandfather's Christian name, Marine, and his grandmother's patronymic, O'Reilly, abbreviating Maxine O'Reilly to the familiar Max O'Reilly.

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The club will provide funds to defray the expenses of its members to the coast, one at a time. If the meeting with the young man with whom the wedding has been arranged by correspondence and exchange of photographs is not satisfactory, then the club will pay the girl's expenses back to Troy.

In a letter written on December 12

Miss Simpson incloses six photographs, including her own, and says regarding them: "We all work in collar factories here; the oldest is Bertha, 23, who earns \$5 a week as an expert cutter; Cozette is the youngest, 16, but is her own guardian. Ava is forewoman and earns \$8.50 per week, which she is not willing to leave unless there is a pretty sure guarantee of a better position there in case the husband chosen may not suit. I can say for the entire six that they rank well among the girls they work with. I will collect and forward references. No triflers need apply" is the motto of our club, and we are all in dead earnest ourselves."

Postmaster Cromwell is receiving

scores of letters daily from both men and women who desire to marry. They are coming so fast that he is uncertain as to the propriety of his conducting a matrimonial bureau even though the matter was started by some joker. The men applicants are chiefly from Washington, Oregon and California.

Another Troy girl says she is engaged to a young man there, but he's

so slow she is willing to marry the coast man, provided he is loving and will pet her. She says she is twenty-eight years old, lives with her mother and is unused to harshness.

EMANCIPATED WOMEN.

There is a remarkable community in Abyssinia, where the women, without holding meetings or agitations of any kind, have emancipated themselves. All the women work hard, while the men are idle; but by way of compensation the house and all it contains belongs to the wife. At the least unkind word she turns the husband out at night, in storm or rain, and he cannot come back until he makes amends

for the gift of a cow. The wife considers it a duty to abuse the husband, and if she were weak enough to show any love for him in life or grief at his death she would be scorned by her tribe.

The wife, without any reason,

may strike her tent and go, taking with her one-third of the joint portions. The husband, unless he is traveling, may not live out of his tent.

WOMEN MAIL CARRIERS.

It is discovered that nearly 25 women are serving as rural delivery mail carriers. No woman are appointed as mail carriers in the cities and the post-office department is opposed to women doing such work anywhere, it being deemed too severe for them.

The appointments in the rural free delivery service would not have been made if it had been known that the candidates were women. Of the 8500 rural free delivery routes in operation June 30 last Iowa led with 771. The other States having the largest number of routes were: Ohio, 741; Illinois, 706, Indiana, 654. The average number of pieces of mail handled on each of the routes each day was 132.

STATE FEDERATIONS--WOMEN IN KENTUCKY--ABOUT HELEN GOULD

In the reports of meetings of state federations it is noticeable in almost every State that much has been done, and is being in every way of reform. In Alabama the entire energies of the different clubs are concentrated on reformatory and educational measures, particularly the question of child labor, under the guidance of the State central committee on child-labor legislation. In Alabama the labor of children under 10 in mines, is prohibited, but the projected child-labor bill seeks to extend this prohibition to children under 10 in factories, children under 12 unless a widowed mother or disabled father is dependent on such labor, and night work for children under 18 is prohibited also; and the provision is made that all children under 14 must be able to read and write before they can be admitted to factories. Edgar Gardner Murphy, chairman of the State central committee has written a pamphlet proving that the percentage of employees under 16 outside of the South has been reduced one-half, from 15.6 to 7.7 per cent. since 1880, while in the South the operatives under 16 are 25 per cent. of the whole, and in Alabama 30 per cent. This is very distressing to southern women, who heartily wish the evil righted, and feel greatly depressed over the low percentage of right feeling in Alabama.

At the fall meeting of the Massachusetts federation, child labor in the South came up as the most prominent subject, and a letter was read from Mrs. Caroline D. C. Granger, president of the Georgia federation, on the matter. Mrs. Granger, after stating that the capitalists of Massachusetts owned, or largely controlled, mills in the South, hoped that Massachusetts women would do what they could in influencing opinion in favor of the movement toward the proper child-labor bill for Georgia. As the schools, a prime factor in this movement, model school work is only just begun, there being but three where manual

training is taught, in rural districts, though Georgia women are hoping to have more; and Mrs. Granger asks that school books, dictionaries, globes and other helps may be given, since there is much poverty in country districts. On the reading of this letter it was voted that the education committee of the federation be required to make some arrangement by which Massachusetts clubs might be useful in establishing the training schools for which Mrs. Granger and the women of Georgia long.

In the course of the last meeting of the Nebraska federation, stress was laid on industrial training in Nebraska schools, and the need of juvenile court law was shown. Prof. C. A. Robbins of the law department of the university of Nebraska read a paper on "Civil-service reform in its relation to the school system."

In Ohio, individual clubs have taken up vacation schools and social settlements, civic improvement, cooking schools, hospital and children's homes, and many other useful and needed forms of work, and an excellent report of all these efforts was made.

In New Jersey the same interest in village improvements that always distinguishes that State's clubs was exhibited. New Jersey women are still laboring to save the Palisades, and it was suggested that New Jersey women interest themselves in the child labor problem.

In all the federations harmony prevails and a spirit of good-fellowship, while the increase in number of clubs and membership is most gratifying. It is noticeable that more club women are leaving the higher things of life behind, and are striving to do what they can for the general improvement of the American people.

WOMEN IN KENTUCKY.

In a recent newspaper communica-

tion the Rev. Edward Everett Hale asks: "What do the women need?" It is hard to conceive of anything which they lack, according to a writer in the Philadelphia Record-Herald. However, should there be anything they may fancy, they have only to reach out and seize it, judging from their success in getting things in the past half century. Thus a man who was "bald off" at the Chicago stock yards was surprised to find that his daughter succeeded to his job. The women have done even better than that, according to an observing and evidently resentful Kentucky judge. More than forty years after the late Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony began to demand legal and other rights for women, Kentucky still proudly recognized Blackstone and the common law as the brightest products of civilization. Under the common law, as interpreted by the great jurist, the husband was the head of the family. He could dispose of property without the consent of his spouse, but she could not execute a deed of sale without his sanction; he could collect her earnings or any moneys due her, and within the limits of reason he could administer to her corporal punishment in order to restrain any disposition to become a new woman. Within a year or so this condition has been overturned by legislative enactment, and the last of the patriarchal strongholds has been abandoned by degenerate man.

It is through an opinion handed down in a divorce suit by Judge Toney of Louisville that Kentuckians, including the thoughtless legislators who adopted the measure, realize the revolutionary force of the statute. The common law is abolished. It is true that under the enactment the man and wife are still one, but it is obvious that it is the wife who is the ruling authority. As the judge expresses it, "The gray mare is the better horse." In every legal contest between man and wife, he avers, the man

is the under dog. If she have an estate and he none, he is a mere pensioner on her bounty and may be kicked off the premises. On the other hand, if he have property it is mainly hers. The judge mentions a wife of wealth who is sailing on the Mediterranean in her yacht and whose Louis-Vuitton mansion is in the care of servants, while the husband is in the county almshouse. Although the wife in every case is entirely independent of the husband in the control of her property, he is responsible not only for her debts, but also for any fines which may be imposed upon her and for damages in any slander of other legal action against her. While the husband is not entitled to her personal property, nor to her rents nor her earnings, nor anything which is hers, he is not even allowed to give her a mild Blackstonian chastisement to keep her in good humor," dolefully declares the Judge, who is obviously appalled and mortified by the situation.

It was the complaint of the early woman's righters that the laws governing the marital relation were like a jug handle—all on one side, and that the man's side. To transfer the handle to the other side does not make it more impartial. For many years it has been only in Kentucky and some other Southern States that the views of the Old Testament patriarchs and of the early church have continued to be venerated. With the sweeping away of the common law in that section the husband ceases to be anything more than a source of revenue, in a legal sense.

ABOUT HELEN GOULD.

There is perhaps no other possessor of wealth in this country who attracts so much personal interest and respect as Miss Helen Miller Gould. Whatever one hears about her enhances the respect which belongs to one who gives something of herself with the gift, no

matter what or how great the gift is,—whose individuality infuses her work with its own quality. Miss Gould, it is well known, is daughter of the late money-maker, Jay Gould, and is 34 years old, having been born June 20, 1868. She has used her independent fortune as a trust, and she has apparently done nothing profligately. When at the outset of the Spanish war she gave the government \$100,000 it was an expression of her enthusiasm for the human cause of that war. Her own personal interest in and service to the sick soldiers at Camp Wikoff on Long Island was a further interesting illustration of her character, and richer even than her gift of \$50,000 to hasten needed supplies to the camp. In a multitude of ways Miss Gould shows her true care of needy and unfortunate ones, she is constantly doing more special kindness to those who would otherwise be neglected. She has, for example, 20 crippled children from the city under her personal care at Irvington, where her country home is. To show her way of looking at things, we quote from Success what she wrote concerning the obligations of wealthy young women:

There is one obligation upon all persons, rich or poor. We are required to do our utmost to use wisely the gifts which God has granted us; we are expected to live for others rather than for ourselves. The possession of wealth is an undoubted aid in bringing about the happiness of unfortunate ones, and the possessor may reasonably be expected to carry on larger work than a person with very limited means. It is also true, however, that spending money is only one way of meeting our obligations. I have known many consecrated men and women, almost penniless, who carried on a great work for the Master, and they accomplished more real good than those whose labor ended with the distribution of wealth. The used the talents which had been given them, and their hearts' interest was in what they did.

It is not enough that we should dis- tribute alms. We should be careful to see that our gifts reach the proper persons, and are not placed where they will accomplish more harm than good. Many well-meaning people expend their money where it really isn't needed, while they ignore the urgent cases which they might discover before their very eyes. They are not true to their obligations. They are not commanded to distribute money, but to do good to others, and their pos- session of wealth should enable them to do good largely.

In requires time and attention to use one's gifts to the best effect, and comparatively few are willing to give the necessary time. It isn't right that we should give to unknown charities without investigation, and yet to investigate will require many hours, perhaps. That is the hard part. It isn't pleasant in the beginning to re- train from calling in one's friends in order that we may look into some appeal for all which has been made. Yet if we make those social calls and neglect the call of duty we are not true to the obligation to consider others before ourselves. We are failing to do our duty to others, and the little things which you imagine pass unnoticed. You notice the difference between "eye-service" and the conscientious fulfillment of duty. It is not honest to do well only when you are observed. You must do well always. You must do your best. Every girl who enters business may as well understand that the ranks are crowded, the supply is greater than the demand, and that incompetent, inefficient, negligent workers are not wanted. Those who are to be trusted and who are capable, intelligent and ambitious will succeed where others fail.

comes," as our grandmothers used to say, but you should remember that if you are a poor worker you will be a poor home-maker. You must realize that by developing your best powers of mind, by learning regular habits of work, self-discipline and concentration you will be gaining what will be an useful to you in home life as in business. It is natural to wish for a home of your own, but you will be badly prepared to make it a pleasant or a comfortable abiding-place if you are inefficient, lazy, careless or undisciplined.

From the moment you engage in any business you must realize your responsibility. During business hours your time belongs to your employer. You are not doing your work honestly if you are dilatory, dawdling, or if you are indifferent to the demands of the moment, or gossiping with others, or having talks over the telephone on personal matters, or allowing friends to come in to see you and take up your time. Sincerity in business life means that you must be diligent and faithful at all times. This is the moral side of the question. The practical side is that it is a disadvantage to yourself to trifle away your time, or to do an act of omission which you imagine pass unnoticed. You notice the difference between "eye-service" and the conscientious fulfillment of duty. It is not honest to do well only when you are observed. You must do well always. You must do your best. Every girl who enters business may as well understand that the ranks are crowded, the supply is greater than the demand, and that incompetent, inefficient, negligent workers are not wanted. Those who are to be trusted and who are capable, intelligent and ambitious will succeed where others fail.

To write a rhyme of winter time

Is every poet's goal.

The songs they sing pleasure may bring

A ton or two of coal.

GIRLS IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

Frequently when a girl enters business she thinks of it as a temporary thing, not as a career or a profession. She takes it merely as a means of earning a living until she marries, and she gives to it half-hearted, indifferent attention. There is no harm in looking forward to marriage "with the right person, when the right time

comes," as our grandmothers used to say, but you should remember that if you are a poor worker you will be a poor home-maker. You must realize that by developing your best powers of mind, by learning regular habits of work, self-discipline and concentration you will be gaining what will be an useful to you in home life as in business. It is natural to wish for a home of your own, but you will be badly prepared to make it a pleasant or a comfortable abiding-place if you are inefficient, lazy, careless or undisciplined.

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—Ripley D. Saunders.

ALCOHOL LAMPS AND FIRE.

English journals that take the little idiosyncrasies or fashionableness hard or that the most seasoned American press does, are much horrified by the alleged recklessness displayed by women on the great ocean steamers, who are

willing, so Cassier's Saturday Journal says, to imperil the steamer and the lives of all its passengers in order that their "trifles" may be cured. What they do is to convey in their baggage small spirit lamps for heating their curling tongs, in defiance of the printed laws of the steamship companies. These lamps have on top a contrivance for holding the tongs, but when the lamp is lighted, let the ship give a lurch and the lamp is overturned, the burning alcohol is distributed on the bed or clothing nearby, to the indefinite danger of the steamer and the lives on board. The correspondent professes to know three women who have started small fires in this way in their staterooms.

In consequence of this dangerous practice it is stated that an electrical apparatus for the heating of curling irons has been fitted in every stateroom in the new vessels in the Hamburg American line.

—STEWED KIDNEY.

Cut open and wash a beet kidney, remove hard parts; chop fine; cover with water and simmer for half an hour;

skim; add one tablespoonful of flour,

which has been well mixed with water, and one tablespoonful of butter and stir well.

When ready to serve, season with salt, pepper and a teaspoonful of English mustard, which has been moistened with vinegar.

—SLIGHTLY TEMPERED.

Mrs. Newriche—Now, here's my latest portrait in oils, and I must say I'm pretty satisfied with it. I'm sure it does me justice; don't you think so?

Mrs. Cuttings—Yes, indeed; Justice tempered with mercy!—Brooklyn Life.

LATE VERSE THAT WILL INTEREST WOMEN

PENSION SYSTEM IS DELAYED AT WEST OAKLAND.

Officials at the Yards Have Received no Official Notification—Two More Car Floats are Ordered—Oil is Good Fuel—Notes and Personals.

There is a hitch at the West Oakland railroad yards in the application of the pension system recently adopted by the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Company at New York.

The pension system, whereby the old employees who were incapacitated from work, were to be allowed a certain sum per month, was to have gone into effect on January 1, 1903.

This, however, it failed to do and the employees at the West Oakland yards are looking around for some reason to attribute to the non-application of the system.

Another strange part of the affair is that, although the officials at the West Oakland yards are aware that the Company has prepared and adopted a pension system, they have not as yet received official notice of the fact, nor have they been instructed to prepare a list of the aged or incapacitated employees as is required by the rules and regulations that were supposed to have gone into effect January 1st.

When the announcement of the adoption of the pension system was made some weeks ago, several old employees at the West Oakland yards took it for granted that it would be so and retired from work, knowing well that their names would appear on the list to be submitted to the pension board, composed of seven officials of the Southern Pacific Company.

But as yet the officials at the West Oakland yards have received no official notice of the pension plan, nor have they been ordered to draw up and submit a list of the employees within the age limit.

The men at the West Oakland yards are wondering whether or not the Southern Pacific Company really intends to enforce the pension system. The suspense is becoming unbearable to those that are likely to appear on the aged list and some signs of the enforcement of the system would be relief to them.

The officials give out that the non-arrival of the application blanks is the reason why the enforcement of the system is delayed, but to draw up a list of the aged employees at the yards and shops the application blanks are not needed.

It is more probable that if the Southern Pacific Company intend to enforce the system, the high officials are awaiting the return of J. Krutschlitz, who will under the rules and regulations published, be one of the seven constituting the Board of Pensioners.

In the meantime, however, those that have retired from the service are wishing that they hadn't and those that are within the age limit are going to stay until some official notice is taken in regard to the system.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC WILL BUILD TWO MORE LARGE CAR FLOATS

In addition to the two large car floats ordered by the Southern Pacific Company from the West Oakland yards, and one of which is in the course of construction, two more will be ordered in the near future, both to be of the same size as the one at present building at the yards.

BREAK IN THE WATER MAIN HAS BEEN LOCATED.

After four days spent trying to find out what caused the water to keep up out what caused the water to keep up out the ground back of the

the

filled an immediate need—a supper and a bed.

The next morning the poor, suffering woman went to an intelligence office, seeking employment. The agent directed her to the Associated Charities, where she was duly questioned and given large quantities of advice and sympathy, and finally they sent her to a place where a woman generously offered to take care of her baby for \$5 a month.

All this seemed to hardly relieve the stress of the situation, and the poor woman returned to me in the evening, worn out and discouraged, and I was obliged to do what the Associated Charities condemned: "The asking of alms for one's self or for others," that this poor woman might not spend the night on the streets.

I appealed to the public, was this not an emergency case, and was it not sadly neglected? Will the Associated Charities kindly inform us what they consider an emergency case? Scientific charity, with its stones for bread, investigates until the applicant is beyond human aid.

Since reading this communication, I can understand their attitude in another case, which I will mention briefly.

A deserted wife with six children, applied to the Associated Charities, making the not unreasonable request for shoes for two little boys who they might go to school. This was on the 4th of December. The Associated Charities have been sending a representative twice a week since that date, and at present writing are still investigating the case and studying the causes which led to this distress, etc.

Since, however, this is the work of the Associated Charities rather than the relief of the needy, I suppose we need not wonder that the little boys wait in vain for the hoped for shoes.

I have taken six cases to this society, and was instructed to dispose of my cases without giving assistance.

But we might ask this question, Does the City Council know that they are paying \$1,800 a year to parties to study social problems, which problems always will exist, and many worthy persons may suffer and die, while such problems still remain unsolved.

It is my experience and the experience of other Christian charity workers that advice and sympathy are of little avail to a person who is a sufferer from cold and hunger, or to a mother with little children, crying for bread.

I find that the Associated Charities methods are detrimental to genuine charity work.

AGNES B. SHEPHERD.

GRAIN-O

The coffee habit is quickly overcome by those who let Grain-O take its place. It properly made it tastes like the best of coffee. No grain coffee compares with it in flavor or healthfulness.

TRY IT TO-DAY.

10c and 90c per package.

PERSONAL MAGNETISM

A COLLEGE, CHARTERED UNDER STATE LAWS, WITH A CAPITAL OF \$100,000, FOR THE PURPOSE OF TEACHING PERSONAL MAGNETISM AND HYPNOTISM BY CORRESPONDENCE.

EVERYBODY MAY NOW LEARN.

TEN THOUSAND COPIES OF A VALUABLE WORK ON THESE SCIENCES TO BE GIVEN AWAY TO ADVERTISE THE COLLEGE.

The American College of Sciences of Philadelphia, Pa., is a novel institution. It is chartered under state laws, with a capital of \$100,000, for the purpose of teaching Personal Magnetism, Hypnotism, Magnetic Healing, etc., by correspondence.

Already twenty-two of the employees at West Oakland have signified their intention of attending the meeting of the Pacific Coast Railway Club to be held in Portland, Oregon, January 15. Those who will attend the meeting from here will leave here on the evening of January 15 and arrive in Portland on the morning of the 17th.

Master Mechanic Russell of the West Oakland yards is planning to attend the meeting, and Secretary C. C. Burton will also probably be present.

MANY LOCOMOTIVES REPAIRED AT WEST OAKLAND SHOPS.

Many locomotives are being repaired at the West Oakland shops this week, and the repairs are as varied as they are numerous. The following is the list of the locomotives in the shops this week:

202, 1210, 1402, 1582, 1589, 2269, 1418, 1572, 1403, 2116.

NOTES AND PERSONALS GATHERED ABOUT YARDS.

Jack Muir of the store-room took a lay-off last Thursday.

Foreman Frank Williams of the ship department is in Port Costa superintending the changes that are being made on the steamer Solano.

The engines that are being made on the same hand are about completed, a bandit was given by the Order of the Railway Conductors at Sacramento recently to the Ladies' Auxiliary. Cover were laid for about 100 persons.

John Scott, of the "I" Limited, has sprained his back and is taking a lay-off. W. Cooper has sent a gang of men to Glenwood to repair the stationary engine at that place.

Wock is proceeding rapidly on the car coat. The shoring is in place and the siding will soon be put on.

The newspaper launch Coral lost her bearings in the fog early yesterday morning and ran up in the mud-banks back of the shipyards. She was hoisted off with the tide.

John Connor and H. Lightner, formerly employed in the shops, are now working for the Santa Fe Company at Newark.

George Bunting, a patient at the railroad hospital, is reported to be rapidly recovering.

W. Whitmore of the tool room has applied for a leave of absence to visit his ranch at Winters.

J. W. Aldrich is taking the place of John Scott, who is laying off.

J. Crocker and his bride have returned from their honeymoon trip to Los Angeles.

Edgar Casey and Louis Oldermatt will leave in the spring for Europe, and while away will visit their homes in Ireland.

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Standard Lily Soap is no new experiment. For sale all grocers.

On Sale Tomorrow.

Sideboards, Extension Tables and Chairs to match, at H. Schellhaas, 10, O. F. Building, corner 11th and Franklin streets.

James G. Fair returned Wednesday from his father at Idarop, Iowa, where he visited his father at Idarop, Iowa.

John Niles and Maggie Rodgers were married by Father Gorrier Wednesday morning.

High School opened Monday. Miss Dora Woodward of San Francisco fills the place vacated by Miss Stevenson.

Miss Viola Brainerd was to Berkeley Monday on account of the death of her sister, Miranda Brainerd, who died with another sister, Mrs. C. C. Phelan.

Mrs. F. Liddike has returned home after a two weeks' visit with her parents in San Francisco. Mr. Liddike enjoyed part of his time out on the bay in his boat.

Mr. Alice Franks returned to Oakland Monday to go to Los Angeles with her husband, who is pitcher in Cal Ewing's ball team, after spending a week with her mother, Mrs. S. Salz.

Some of the young folks of Niles and Centerville will have a dance in the hall tonight, as a farewell to the young ladies who return to Berkeley to resume their studies.

But we might ask this question, Does the City Council know that they are paying \$1,800 a year to parties to study social problems, which problems always will exist, and many worthy persons may suffer and die, while such problems still remain unsolved.

It is my experience and the experience of other Christian charity workers that advice and sympathy are of little avail to a person who is a sufferer from cold and hunger, or to a mother with little children, crying for bread.

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HOLIDAY HOUSE PARTY FROCKS AND FROLICS.

Americans have adopted with extreme cordiality the form of entertainment strongly introduced in England under the name of house party. Partly the growing fondness for country life on a magnificent scale, with attendant elaboration and diverse opportunities, and partly the imitation of the historic social institutions of the Old World is responsible for the popularity of the house party.

Primarily the privilege of entertaining in his fastidiousness to the wealthy, but a practice everyone who has a domicile of his own or is able to hire one and impress it with the spirit of hospitality feels himself eligible to enter the lists of house party hosts or hostesses. The suburbanite who fondly invites a city friend to share the pleasures of his Queen Anne cottage and deck of lawn over Sunday refers to the occasion as his house party, and the urbanite

at the table, but we have not yet come to that on this side of the water. Apart from waiting at the table, the guests' individual servant is expected to wait upon him alone.

One could well fancy himself in old England, at the house parties, in the afternoon. The afternoon tea hour is chosen as the best possible time for the guest to arrive. Certainly is a picturesque hour, for there must, of course, be a huge, blazing fire, with the men standing around in shooting or hunting clothes, the women in dainty tea gowns and all the paraphernalia which for years in our minds has been associated with the life of the English aristocracy and which adjusts itself so admirably to modern American life.

Dinner is late, 8 o'clock being considered rather early, and 9 not at all too late.

Afterward there are games of various sorts,

or disapproval, so that the agony need not be prolonged. A hostess in these days has to be perfectly sure of her position to run the risk of introducing an unknown element, for there is one thing certain, and that is that she will not have the co-operation of her guests in making the stranger within her gates feel in the least at ease. On the merits of the stranger will rest his or her success or failure. There is as much going on from one house to another in this country now as in England. Of course, the dates arranged for the visits are not nearly so long, and less time is covered, but invitations are sent out and plans are made for months ahead for going from one house to another, and the holiday season generally sees New York socially deserted.

When a house party is to be of long duration the hostess does not leave her guests entirely to their own devices for amusement, but plans a regular schedule of entertainment. The house parties at Georgian Court, the country home of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, are famous for their theatricals. The theater there is most perfectly fitted up,

is an important one for a woman. The men have the regulation attire and know perfectly well what they should or should not take, although they have a surprising number of clothes and innumerable boots and shoes. But with women it is a perplexing question as to what shall or shall not be worn. A story is told of a well-born American woman who went to her first house party in England. She arrived in the early afternoon at a time when the people were starting for a drive or for trips to a neighboring house and the women were smartly, but not elaborately, gowned. Not seeing many guests and being told that the entire house party was not present, she decided that it was not worth while to dress elaborately for dinner and her maid laid out for her a simple dinner gown. What was her consternation on descending to the drawing room to find the other guests in superb evening gowns, blushing with jewels and looking for all the world as if they were on their way to a ball.

The next morning, having in mind her experience of the evening before, she donned an elaborate cloth and lace frock, and, upon going downstairs, experienced a second and even more disagreeable shock than that of the evening before, for every woman was attired in the simplest—not to say ugliest—frock imaginable, made short enough to clear the ground, and without a vestige of trimming. In other words, they were attired for any outdoor amusement in which

for all its loose, flowing draperies and long, graceful lines, it has a fitted body, upon which the apparently vague structure is built. The gown may be made doublet open at the throat or may have a lace yoke lace sleeves and be really a demitasse, or it may be high in the neck, with long sleeves, and it may be in any material—lace, chiffon, lace and chiffon, satin, velvet, silk or even cloth; it must be loose in effect and it must be elaborate in design, and, furthermore, it must be becoming. With it are worn petticoats of many frills and flounces, the daintiest of stockings and slippers, and everything that is essentially feminine. Anything that is not feminine about the gown makes it at once ugly, and as one woman says: "It is the only garment in which the supremacy of the sex may be acknowledged."

Dinner gowns need not be of this year's fashion—that is, they need not be made especially for the occasion of the holiday house party—they can be old ball gowns renovated and made to look fresh and new. They must be fresh and there must be no lace, however, and these two requisites decided upon, a woman's individual taste can then be exercised as to the remainder of the gown. More and more is it becoming a fashion to wear gorgeous jewels at house parties, and while it is difficult to become accustomed to this innovation, there is no opportunity like it to show off jewels; indeed, there is no opportunity at a house party to show off gowns or to make defects apparent. Consequently, one should be certain that the outfit is in perfect trim before accepting tempting invitations of the holiday season.



AUTOMOBILE HAT OF HOMESPUN CLOTH.

offers cordially on Monday to his having been the guest at such a function. After all, however, a house party should be a merry crowd, gathered together to use itself in a country house, where there's every facility for enjoyment, and where limited means can furnish every form of luxury that ever was devised and many that ever before were thought of in these times and seasons, when the requirements of living are on a par with anything that ever was known in the Old World.

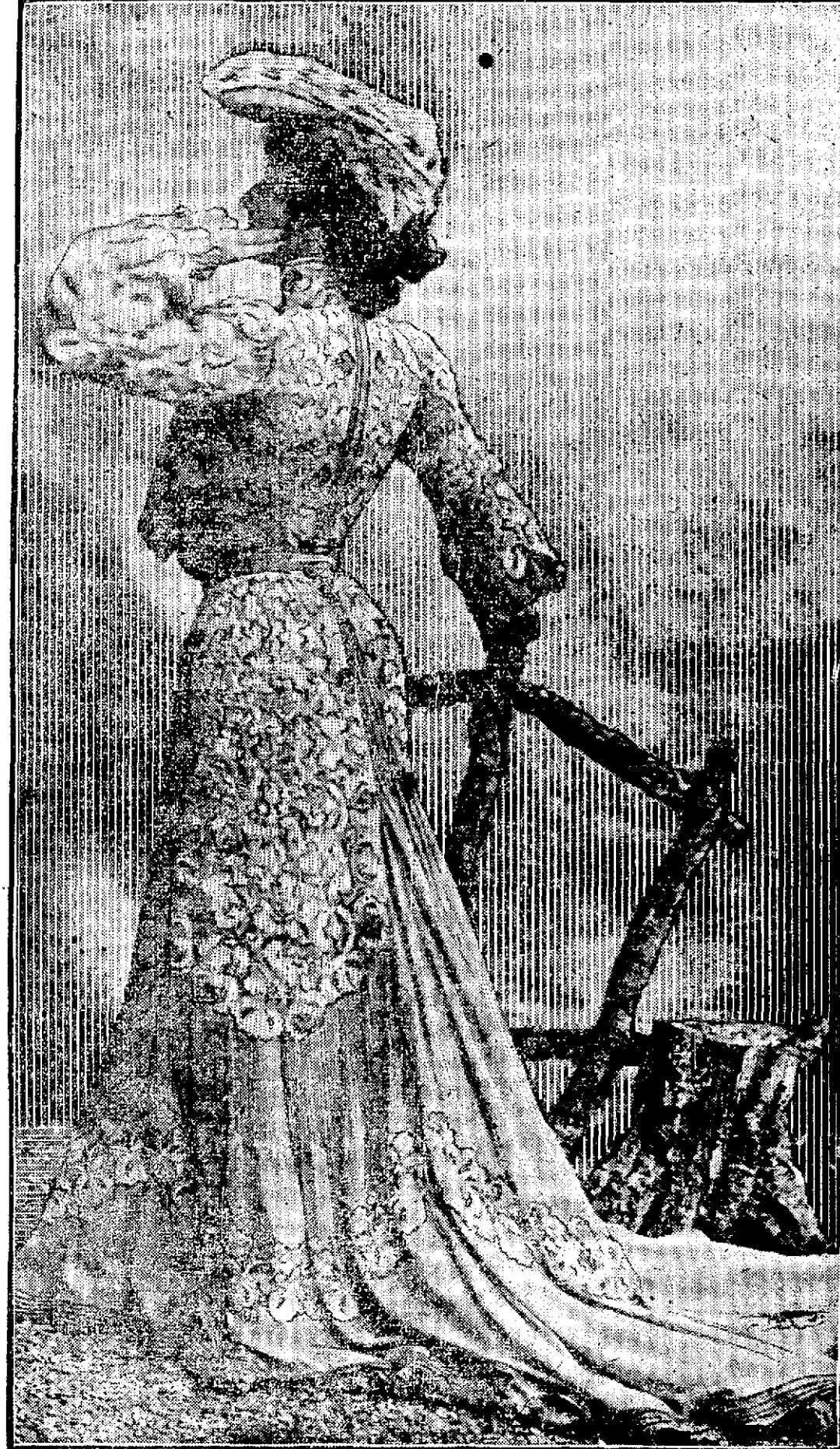
COUNTRY HOUSES LIKE HOTELS.

The country houses that are possible for such house parties are on a palatial scale. In regard to the number of rooms, the size of the estate of servants and the details of comfort, they resemble small hotels, the luxurious hotels of today. Twenty, 30 or 40 guests—in these days, when husband and wife require each a suite of rooms—have been some plan made for a morning's amusement. In the afternoon all out-of-door sports take precedence, and then comes the afternoon tea again, and so on in a routine which to the uninitiated is a bit monotonous and which really requires the fact of one's being one of the circle to be interesting. An outsider at a house party, unless he is brilliant, witty or exceptionally fascinating, or, if a woman, radiantly beautiful, has decidedly a hard role to play for a time, a role which soon meets its reward in a decided approval

of the house party is in full swing, and there are numbers of parties in the neighborhood the members of which meet together for a regular dance. Bridge, which is said to be waning in popularity, but which still holds a strong position in the favor of fashionable folk, ping pong, pool and a hundred and one other games which are constantly coming up fit in the short space between the end of dinner and bed time, which is not of necessity at an unlovely hour, as one sometimes is led to expect.

Hard for an Outsider.

Breakfast is served, as a rule, for the women in their own rooms and for the men in what is known as the breakfast room, or the morning room, and is to be had at any hour up to 11 o'clock. Then the party meets in the hall before luncheon, unless there has been some plan made for a morning's amusement. In the afternoon all out-of-door sports take precedence, and then comes the afternoon tea again, and so on in a routine which to the uninitiated is a bit monotonous and which really requires the fact of one's being one of the circle to be interesting. An outsider at a house party, unless he is brilliant, witty or exceptionally fascinating, or, if a woman, radiantly beautiful, has decidedly a hard role to play for a time, a role which soon meets its reward in a decided approval



LACE TRIMMED CREPE DE CHINE.

and the plays produced are finished in detail. And not only are these plays interesting to the audience, but to the actors, many of whom are chosen from the house guests.

Although wealth and luxury count for much, again and again the most popular guest at a house party will be the least wealthy man or woman—one who is, however, blessed with the talent of being able to entertain his fellows and who has always unique plans for the amusement of the party. If she who announces that the shooting is good, that it is a capital day for a people, ideal weather for hunting or shooting, and who helps the host or hostess arrange for the day's pleasure is a guest always in demand and upon whom desirable invitations are constantly showered.

Outdoor exercise and plenty of it is fashionable at the holiday house party. Long tramps over hill and dale are in order, and the woman who wishes attention finds that in order to secure it she must be up and about or she will have but few hours of the society of the masterful portion of the party, for a detail as bad weather is not allowed to interfere with any schedule of outdoor exercise. A fierce storm may and generally does put an end to hunting, skating, polo or whatever sport they be in season, but it does not keep the guests indoors all day. It takes a cyclone for that, even a blizzard is not thought impossible, and when the cyclone does prevail the long corridors and large rooms afford plenty of space for indoor games, while the never-failing interest of the squash court cannot be affected by my amount of wind or weather.

What to Wear.

The question of clothes for a house party

they would be likely to take part. In going to a house party, either in this country or abroad, it is necessary to take a goodly number of frocks. There must be the traveling gown, so that when a woman arrives at a house she may look smart and well turned out; for afternoon, she must have a charming tea gown, such as would not be out of place in a ballroom, that is if the house party is a formal one; for the morning the shortest, plainest and smartest travel frock that can be made; a long fur-lined coat for driving and extra furs and wraps for outdoor sports of all kinds.

The picturesque dinner gown shows to the greatest advantage at a house party. In a conventional ballroom or even at a dance, the picturesque gown does not show to good advantage among the other gowns, but in a country house, with its broad staircase and its backgrounds which lend themselves to artistic effects, anything out of the usual is noticeable and gives its wearer desired individuality. It is a dominant note, and dominant notes are fashionable. It is not requisite to take thought of hats, and that is about the only article of dress about which this can be said. A smart trim hat which will stand wind and weather to wear with the travel gown; one smarter hat, at the most two, with feathers, to wear with the afternoon cloth gown. If calls are to be made, unfortunately calls do enter into the routine occasionally—are all that are necessary, but of evening gowns and of tea gowns there need be no limit.

The tea gown of today is a picturesque garment, always made long, always negligé, and yet, at the same time, carefully fitted,

When Her Maid's Away the Housewife.

Lets the fern dish go dry.
She allows the table to stand from meal to meal.

She serves cream from the jar in which it comes to her door.

She forbids her husband the privilege of entertaining guests at home.

She ignores the fact that the silverware is becoming tarnished and the carvers are decorated with rust spots.

She forgets to turn out the gas jets in the oven and they burn riotously three hours.

She decides that individual butter balls are not essential to domestic tranquillity.

She patronizes the delicatessen and invests in a bottle of prepared salad dressing.

She announces that fresh fruit is more healthful for dessert than pastry and puddings.

She glares at her husband when he suggests the theater—with dinner at 7 and the dishes to wash!

She decides that broiled steaks and chops are the most digestible of meat preparations—and by all odds the simplest.

She says that no one can have respectable hardwood floors since soft coal is used.

She puts both her brass teakettle and her chafing dish into retirement until there is some one who has time to polish them.

She goes to the banks to buy bookcases with glass doors after one experience in dusting the open ones.

And when the girl finally returns her mistress understands why the maid of all work insists upon a half day's freedom each week and every Sunday afternoon.

FADS AND FANCIES IN NEW YORK.

When Mrs. Astor gave up her former residence at Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, the site of which is now occupied by the Astor, there were several old pieces of brie-é-brac, not particularly valuable from an art standpoint, but dear to her from associations, with which she was not willing to part, and, although she knew they would be a trifle incongruous in their new surroundings, she insisted upon having them moved to her present residence, No. 842 Fifth avenue, one of the handsomest and most beautifully furnished houses in that part of town. Among these treasured objects were two peaceable blue majolica storks, which now occupy a place of honor in the corridor of her home and stand guard at the door which connects her house with that of her son, Col. John Jacob Astor.

These long-legged birds are perched high on ebony pedestals, and rest themselves beside what, for a better description, may be called golf bags of blue china, evidently intended originally as receptacles for umbrellas. Like aristocratic birds, conscious of their luxuriant surroundings, Mrs. Astor's storks hold their heads high and their mouths wide open, as if in expectation of receiving some tid-bit by way of reward for their constant vigilance. They stand against a background of antique red velvet, embroidered with gold, which frames the wood-work of the doors and matches the heavy draperies. If their color were less pronounced the effect would probably be more harmonious, but, as they are old friends, and Mrs. Astor is not willing to relocate them to the garret because they are possibly not as artistic as up-to-date birds might be.

Old-shaped gems are always popular, not only because they are out of the ordinary and in price beyond the reach of most persons, but because of the novel effect they produce. Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary has a string of diamonds and emeralds which is remarkably beautiful. The emeralds are big, olive-shaped ones and stud the chain at intervals much like the large beads of a rosary. This necklace of Mrs. Cary's is so long that it extends half way to her knees.

One of the most novel dog collars, if such it may be called, is the turquoise one which Mrs. Frederic Nelson wears these days. It is quaint and oriental looking, and is made up of little, flat, oblong pieces of gold about an inch long and half as wide, closely studded with small turquoise. Several rows of these blocks are linked together and extend around her throat in front, stretching from ear to ear. Slender gold chains fasten them in the back. A large round turquoise medallion hangs from the collar in front.

The popular La Valliere still continues its vogue. Miss Alice Babcock is wearing one in the form of a diamond heart, made of a faceted filigree work of tiny brilliants. It hangs from a slender gold chain around her neck and falls about an inch below her collar.

If Archibald Clavering Gunter does not incorporate Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones' dining-room in one of his future stories he certainly will waste an opportunity, for it is unique. Mr. Gunter has taken Mrs. Jones' house, in West Fifty-fifth street, for the winter. The room in question Mrs. Jones calls her sporting dining-room. It is contained with leopard skins, which serve as portières, and its dull green cartridge papered walls are adorned with a frieze of stag and wild boar heads, trophies of some of Mr. Jones' hunting expeditions. The walls are decorated also with a number of exceedingly rare colored prints of fish, red snapper, trout, striped bass, pickerel, salmon and the other varieties of fish. It is probably the nearest approach to the ideal camp dining-room to be found this side of the Adirondacks.

Mrs. A. Scott Cameron is carrying a muff made of coque plumes, which stand out in porcupine fashion. They are black, iridescent feathers, shading to green, and have a big bunch of dark purple violets nestling among them on the left side. Mrs. Cameron also wears a porcupine hood of the same

feathers.

Miss Ethel Barrymore evidently does not share the superstition that ill luck is bound to overtake those who wear opals, for she has an enormous one, pear-shaped and fully three inches long, which she wears as a pendant. It hangs from a tiny diamond ring, which fastens it to a chain made up of small olive-shaped amethysts, framed and linked together with gold.

A novel muff chain is Mrs. Frederick Edgerton's, it is made of topazes—large, oblong, flat, bevel-edged ones, that look like yellow glass window panes, framed by thin bands of gold and linked together. Each stone is about one-half inch wide, the chain extends to her waist, and half way between there and the shoulders is ornamented with an enormous topaz ball pendant in shape.

Mrs. Charles M. Lederer wears a big white lace Alsatian bow pinned across the back of her collar. It stretches from her hair ears, almost from shoulder to shoulder. The intricate button whisks form a quaint background or frame for her face.



PLAID CLOTH TRAVELLING COAT.

JERUSALEM PUDDING.

The refreshments at an afternoon reception recently were unusual and dainty. A frozen concoction, called Jerusalem pudding, was served in delicate high glasses, champan shape. Under each glass was a Bethlehem lace doily. Currant balls and candied ginger were served with the pudding. In serving a breakfast, which was used, the serving dish was a tiny porcelain bowl.

To make the胎 (fondant) 2 cups of plain heavy cream, 1 cup of sugar, one-half pack of gelatine, which has previously been soaked in one cup cold water for one-half hour and afterward melted by being set over the radiator. To this add one-half cup of pulverized sugar, one-half cup boiled rice, one-quarter cup shaped rice, one-half pound of vanilla extract and enough preserved fruit and nuts to make the胎 thick and creamy. Chiffon balls are excellently suited for this. These balls are carefully prepared. Cut any plain cake into squares, then trim into balls about the size of an English walnut. Roll these in frosting, then in chipped coconut.



GRACEFUL DINNER GOWN.



READY TO DRIVE TO HOUNDS.